# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3232. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### Five Hundred Millions Already Expended for the War.

### Satisfactory Nature of the Foreign Dispatches.

### Remarkably Good Health of the Army.

### An Inquiry to be Made into the Management of the Hospitals.

### The Welfare of the National Prisoners.

### The National Commissioners on Their Way South.

### The Times Letters from the Burnside Expedition.

#### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 30.

#### THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The full account in the TIMES, yesterday, of the Burnside Expedition was a timely relief, not only to the public, but to the Government. The suspense had become painful, and the brief official dispatch of Gen. BURNSIDE by no means relieved the anxiety. The messenger who brought this official dispatch, was requested by Gen. McCLELLAN to write out a detailed statement of all that happened to the expedition after its sailing, for publication in the newspapers. The messenger replied that it was not necessary, as a correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES had come on with him, having as perfect an account as it was possible to give, which would immediately be published. The TIMES was in great request last night among officers of the army and navy, and was read with avidity and satisfaction. Members of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff to-day expressed their satisfaction with the excellent report of the TIMES, which was the only paper in the country having the highly important and assuring intelligence from the grand Expedition.

#### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad met to-day, and determined to report a bill, but without recommending its passage or rejection.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, who has recently visited various divisions of the Army of the Potomac, says the health of the soldiers is remarkable, and is even improving in this weather, and that most of the men are in better condition than if they were at home. He found one New-Jersey regiment that had not lost one man by sickness in over five months. An ex-surgeon of the English army, who has seen much service, says he never saw an army so bountifully fed and provided for, and in such good physical condition as the Army of the Potomac.

#### THE ALLOTMENT BILL.

Senator MANIERRE, of New-York, had a conference with the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and advocated the following amendment to the Allotment bill:

> That any city that has appointed or may appoint any Commissioner or Commissioners, and shall assume to pay the expense of the Commissioners, and guarantee the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon such Commissioner, shall be allowed to receive and distribute the allotments due or to become due to the families of soldiers in the volunteer service of the army of the United States residing in any cities so making appointments of Commissioners; and the said several paymasters shall make all the drafts drawn for the purpose aforesaid, payable to the order of the said Commissioner or Commissioners.

#### THE COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT THE REBEL STATES.

Bishop AMES and HAMILTON FISH, the Commissioners to visit the rebel States and look after the interests of our prisoners, had an interview with Secretary STANTON to-day. They will leave for Richmond in four or five days. Some doubts are expressed here as to the reception they will meet in the South.

#### AFFAIRS IN ACCOMAC.

Senator WATSON, from the Accomac District, arrived here to-day, and leaves at once to take his seat in the Senate of the new State. He says that affairs in Accomac are greatly improved since they have been added to the new State.

#### RUMORS ABOUT SECRETARY WELLES.

The city is full of rumors to-night, that Secretary WELLES will be compelled to retire from the Cabinet. I think there is nothing to justify them, but the comments on the loss of vessels bought by MORGAN, for the Burnside expedition.

#### THE EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The Senate had a secret session to-day, but confirmed no appointments. They debated for an hour rather excitedly the fact that the proceedings of their secret sessions are constantly promulgated.

#### GEN. STONE AND THE COMMITTEE.

Gen. STONE arrived here to-day, for the purpose of appearing before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is supposed that he will not return to Poolesville, as he has expressed a wish to be relieved of his command.

#### THE VAN WYCK COMMITTEE.

The Van Wyck Investigating Committee have finished taking testimony, and its report will be brought in on Monday.

#### GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. COVODE and ODELL returned to-day from Philadelphia, where they have been investigating the supply of arms and munitions of war, and Government expenditures in that city. Government indebtedness there amounts to fourteen million dollars.

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY TUCKER.

Assistant Secretary of War TUCKER made his first official visit to the Department to-day. He enters on his duties to-morrow.

#### THE COST OF THE WAR.

The President stated to-day that five hundred millions had already been spent in prosecuting the war.

#### CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING stated in the House today that contracts for arms to the amount of $38,000,000 were still out, and in the hands of "middle men" and "snatchers," and were hawked about the streets.

#### FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The King Philip, which came up yesterday, reports that the Resolute, in running up from the lower flotilla to Indian Head on Tuesday night, was fired at by the rebel batteries, but was not struck.

It is reported at the Navy-yard that a short time since, while one of our vessels was firing at a rebel battery, one of the guns could not be discharged, when the load was withdrawn, and the cartridge found to be filled with sand.

#### THE COMMISSIONERS TO LOOK AFTER THE PRISONERS.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES reached Washington to-day, and had a consultation with the Secretary of War upon the subject of the mission for the relief of the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels. These Commissioners will leave here tomorrow for Fortress Monroe, and endeavor to reach Richmond under a flag of truce.

#### THE PRISON TO BE NO MORE USED FOR THE DETENTION OF SLAVES.

The Secretary of State has written to Marshal LAMON, directing him to discontinue hereafter the practice of the last half century with reference to the use of the Jail for the custody of slaves on the request or order of their owners, etc. These instructions forbid him to receive slaves for safe keeping there, except committed by some competent officer of the law for offences against the law, or unless taken up and so committed as lawfully as fugitives from slavery, in which case he is hereafter to comply literally with the provisions of the law requiring their discharge from custody at the end of thirty days, unless previously lawfully reclaimed by their owners. In these instructions the Secretary of State has simply followed the letter of the law, and has thus provided for the prompt correction of the abuses in that connection which have existed only by custom for quite half a century.

#### THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Dispatches just received from the British Government show that the disposition of the *Trent* affair by Secretary SEWARD is satisfactory, and justifies the expectation of peace between the two countries for a long time to come.

#### THE CASE OF GEN. SIGEL FULLY STATED.

A letter from a reliable gentleman from Missouri, setting forth the causes which impelled Gen. SIGEL to tender his resignation, has been received in Washington, shown to the President, and placed before the Military Committee. I am permitted to copy the reasons assigned, as follows:

> "1. Two or three days previous to the battle of Carthage, Lieut. SWEENEY, United States Army, then acting Brigadier-General, ordered Col. SIGEL to report himself in person to his (SWEENEY's) headquarters, at Springfield, Mo. Col. SIGEL, knowing the enemy to be near and a battle to be imminent, omitted to comply with the order. The battle was successfully fought, and a victory gained. Col. SIGEL's disobedience was overlooked, as it was plain that a compliance with the above orders at the time they were given would have caused the ruin and destruction of both LYON's and SIGEL's commands.
>
> 2. At Wilson's Creek, after both LYON and SIGEL had repeatedly asked for reinforcements, they were compelled to fight a rebel force numbering from twenty to twenty-five thousand, with five or six thousand men. After the fall of Gen. LYON, Gen. SIGEL being unable to produce his commission as Brigadier, although he had been confirmed by the Senate at the same time with Gen. LYON, Major STURGIS assumed command.
>
> Gen. SIGEL vainly demanded redress from the Commanding-General, (FREMONT,) and instead of obtaining it, or a Court of Inquiry, as asked for by him, he was ordered to report himself at once in person to the Commanding-General, in St. Louis, there to organize a new brigade. In this arduous undertaking, instead of receiving help and assistance from any one, he was not even left to pursue his own course, but was constantly interfered with, and his efforts counteracted in different ways, one of which was to take away from him the men, not only by companies, but even whole regiments, which he had been months in organizing and recruiting.
>
> All this was done by FREMONT, who not only made it difficult for SIGEL to enter the *sacred room*, within the walls of which the destinies of our State were arbitrated, but turned a deaf ear to all advices which SIGEL presumed to offer, and the result of which wise policy was the Lexington disaster, and PRICE's escape from the same place—two unfortunate events, which SIGEL had even pledged himself to prevent.
>
> After FREMONT's removal, SIGEL expected a new era, or at least, that which had been hitherto denied him—fair play; but instead, his command has been always and invariably neglected, and in that way, the only chance of destroying PRICE's command, and of breaking down the rebellion in Missouri by one decisive blow, has been over looked. His brigade has been neglected beyond all others, very little transportation being furnished, and the sick badly provided for. And to crown the whole, Gen. CURTIS, by taking his command away from him at Rolla, in a most *abrupt way*, to say the least, filled the cup of SIGEL's grievances to overflowing.
>
> SIGEL will not renew his resignation. He is with the Union heart and soul. If the injustice done him at Rolla cannot be remedied, he is willing to go to the Potomac, or wherever his services are needed."

Col. F. P. BLAIR, who was full sustained by SIGEL in Missouri, throughout the differences between BLAIR and FREMONT, is now rewarding the fidelity of that gallant friend, by doing all he can to secure to SIGEL the justice and honor that his loyalty and great talents deserve.

#### CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Major FREDERICK STEELE, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

## THE SECOND STONE FLEET.

### Arrival of the Cahawba at Annapolis, from Charleston Bar—Sinking of Vessels in Maffit's Channel—The Blockading Fleet.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. J. S. BARKER, from Beaufort on the morning of the 20th, Hilton Head the 21st, at 7 A. M., and Charleston Bar the 25th, at 10 P. M., arrived here to day, having been detained off Cape Henry 13 hours on account of thick weather. She towed two of the second stone fleet to Charleston Bar for the purpose of sinking them, but was prevented at the time by a heavy gale, which blew from the northeast.

The blockading fleet at Charleston Bay was delayed in their movements till Saturday, at which time the vessels were dismasted and sunk in Maffit's channel so as to form a most perfect blockade. Some time was occupied in sounding out the channel, which work was performed by the *Pocahontas*, under the superintendence of Acting-Masters G. H. BRADBURY and WEST, with a number of marines.

The steamers *Cahawba* and *Marion* commenced towing the vessels to their respective places, but finding they drew too much water, were obliged to anchor them near the Rattle Snake Shoals. Up to the time the *Cahawba* left, six out of fourteen vessels had been sunk. The remainder were to be sunk that night.

During the gale on Thursday night, eight of the stone fleet parted their cables, and having but one anchor, were obliged to put to sea, but returned Saturday morning.

The *Cahawba* and *Marion* were anchored to the leeward of Rattlesnake Shoals, and rode out the gale without accident.

The *Cahawba* left the following blockading gunboats at Charleston bar: *Pocahontas, Alabama, Augusta, Penguin*, bark *Roebuck*.

The following vessels were at Hilton Head: Transports *Belvidere, Boston, Delaware, Cosmopolitan*; United States frigates *Wabash, Susquehanna, Savannah*: sloop *Dale*, and a number of gunboats and sailing vessels.

#### SHIP-OF-THE-LINE VERMONT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The ship-of-the-line *Vermont* was commissioned to-day, and will soon leave for Port Royal, under the command of Capt. BALDWIN. She is thoroughly fitted for a store and hospital ship, and carries an armament of four 64-pounders and twenty 32-pounders.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

### Additional from the Burnside Expedition.

### Active Preparations for Immediate Operations.

### Departure of the Lagging Tugboats from Hampton Roads.

### STATEMENTS OF ESCAPED NEGROES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 29, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 30. }

Some negroes arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, having deserted in small boats from the opposite shore. They were cooks in the Third Alabama Regiment, which is encamped in the vicinity.

The negroes report that the last of the iron plates for the *Merrimac* was put on yesterday, and that she was to be launched to-day.

A large steamer, probably erroneously reported to be the *Merrimac*, made its appearance at Craney Island yesterday afternoon.

The troops at Newport's News slept on their arms last night.

A flag of truce to-day brought from Norfolk Lieut. E. CONNOLLY, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, from Columbia.

The tugboats *James Murray* and *E. H. Herbert*, of Baltimore, and *Joseph P. Levy, Alert, Alida* and *Champion*, of Philadelphia, sailed, this afternoon, for Hatteras, to join Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition.

The *Eastern State* sailed for Hatteras this forenoon.

JOHN McMAHON, a recruit in Company F, of the Union Coast Guard, shot MICHAEL DOLAN, in the same company, this morning. The act was done deliberately. The motive is said to have been an old family feud.

The *Hartford* arrived from Philadelphia this afternoon.

#### OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

SEVEN FUGITIVE SLAVES FROM SEWELL'S POINT—THE OLD STORY ABOUT THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC—LATEST FROM HATTERAS INLET—AFFAIRS OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

The steamtug *Rescue* this morning picked up a party of seven fugitive slaves, who had escaped from Sewell's Point in a boat. They seized and bound the guard. As many more were of the original party, but they did not dare to leave. They were taken on board the flag-ship *Minnesota* and questioned. They state that there are some 1,400 soldiers around the Sewell's Point works, and the rebels are quietly constructing two new batteries on the shore opposite the Rip Raps, working only of nights.

The old story about the *Merrimac* and *Yorktown* being just about to run the blockade is also one of the *news* items obtained from these contrabands. In answer to the Provost-Marshal, as to their motives in coming over, they said, "We wanted to do better, Sir." They look as if they could take care of themselves.

The story about the burning of the steamer *Louisiana*, to keep her out of rebel hands, sounds very absurd to those who have returned here from Hatteras Inlet. None of the vessels there have, as yet, been within 40 miles of any rebel force. That steamer, however, might as well be burnt or sunk, as for any service she seems to be to the expedition. She is hard and fast ashore, and it will take several tugs to heave her off. Her machinery is also damaged, and the Engineer came up to get things to repair it. A Quartermaster came up on the *Eastern State*, to send forward some half a dozen tugs which have been lying idly here, instead of following the expedition to Hatteras Inlet. He will send them away as soon as possible. They are very much needed down there, and may save the Government ten times their value in rescuing ships, and towing vessels over the bars. If there had been a powerful light-draft steamtug at Hatteras, on the 13th, with a live man for a Captain, the steamer *City of New-York* would have been saved. This statement is based on information derived from the Captain, confirmed by my own observation at the time. But a light draft of water is indispensable. Side-wheel vessels, drawing not over four or five feet at most, would be most serviceable, and light draft steamers for transporting troops, such, for instance, as the iron steamer *Flushing*, to move rapidly from point to point, would be of great value.

With no wish to alarm the public as to the condition of the sick at Hatteras, I must state that a great deal of suffering exists on board the hospital ship for the want of mattresses; clothing suitable for the sick, and for a hundred little comforts indispensable for such uses. And this state of things must continue to exist for some time to come. Contributions for these purposes, sent to the care of Adams' Express Company, marked for the hospital ship *Guerrilla*, Hatteras Inlet, *via* Fortress Monroe, would relieve much distress, and save the lives of many good men. Measles is very prevalent, and may be counted by the hundred cases. Typhoid fever, varioloid and diphtheria have also made their appearance. Seven persons were buried from on board the *Guerrilla* on the 25th, during the heavy blow. As they *could not be conveyed ashore*, the bodies were wrapped in their blankets and sunk in the bay. I was unable to obtain names. In most cases no attention seems to be paid to keeping a record of the cases received on board the hospital ship, and it must be a long time before affairs in this respect are settled.

The name of the schooner sunk at Hatteras was the *T. P. Leonard*, Capt. MALAN, from Philadelphia.

Vessels are to be sent from here from day to day, to convey water to the fleet at Hatteras. This will relieve a very pressing want now experienced by the troops. There is also a great desire to hear from home. Newspapers sent down for the use of the fleet would be a great luxury. Will not our friends at home remember this?

The public must not lose confidence in the expedition. It has met with great difficulties, *chief of which* is the continuous bad weather which has prevailed. This alone is sufficient to have delayed movements. Now, however, it is getting in condition to act very soon; and as soon as the vessels can be well provided with water and the proper quantity of provisions, it will advance.

Quartermaster TALLMADGE, at this place, is greatly indignant that his steamer, the *S. R. Spaulding*, has been taken by Gen. BURNSIDE temporarily for his flagship. The crippling received by the *New-Brunswick* and other larger steamers is probably the necessity which he pleads for detaining her. She is light draft, very fast and roomy.

The condition of Col. SHEPLEY's Regiment here—the Twelfth Maine—is very deplorable. There are about 200 cases of measles among them. Some of them have been landed on the beach, where their tents were blown down by the late gales; and they have suffered greatly. The steamer *Constitution*, at a charter of $2,500 a day, lies here doing duty as a hospital ship! Who is responsible for this outrageous state of things?

Col. SHEPLEY last evening went up to Washington to see what is going to be done. He says he engaged to fight for Gen. BUTLER, and he will fight under no one else. The Colonel left a practice at home worth ten thousand dollars a year, to engage in the war.

E. S.

#### WATER VESSELS AND TUG BOATS GONE TO HATTERAS INLET, ETC.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1862.

Quartermaster LORING, of the Burnside Expedition, has succeeded in dispatching several water vessels to Hatteras Inlet, which sailed yesterday and to-day. Others will follow immediately. Mr. FORRESTALL, Purser of the *Spaulding*, has just gone down with stores and general supplies on the *Eastern State*. She left at 3 o'clock P. M. Six steam-tugs leave in a few minutes for the same destination, to render assistance at that place; towing ships, &c. Their names are as follows, with their officers:

*James Murray*, of Baltimore—Captain, WM. DANKIN; Engineer, Chas. B. Christy; Pilot, Caleb Roton.

*E. H. Herbert*, of Baltimore—Captain, WM. MORTHE; Engineer, H. C. Hancock; Pilot, Gabriel Macomber.

*Jno. P. Levy*, (Flag-ship of the tug fleet,) Philadelphia—Captain, JOS. S. WILSON; Engineer, David Barrister; Pilot, Frank Shannon.

*Alert*, of Philadelphia—Captain, E. WILSON; Engineer, Thos. Hudson; Pilot, A. Rainier.

*Alida*, of Philadelphia—Captain, GEO. DOUGHERTY; Engineer, Thos. McKeagio.

*Champion*, of Philadelphia—Captain, GEORGE UZELL; Engineer, Wm. Carpenter; Pilot, Wm. H. Harvey.

The weather is pleasant, and they will probably make the run down in fifteen hours. I go down by the *Levy*, and will report progress by the first opportunity.

E. S.

#### OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM THE EXPEDITION.

DISPATCH FROM COM. GOLDSBOROUGH TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Official dispatches from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, dated Jan. 26, addressed to the Navy Department, arrived this morning. Seventeen of the naval vessels were at that time in the Sound, over and beyond the Buckhead, under immediate command of Commander ROWAN, in full readiness for operations of any kind.

Gen. BURNSIDE was preparing his forces to move in connection with the fleet.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH says "things now look hopeful, and I sincerely trust we shall soon be at the enemy. Any decided approach now to this quarter on the part of the rebels, with all the forces they can muster, would to a moral certainty result in their speedy capture and destruction."

#### THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—THE ACTUAL FACTS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Upon my arrival at Fortress Monroe, I gave, without any compensation, the facts relating to the Burnside Expedition to the Associated Press. In that report I nothing extenuated, nor set down aught in malice. I stated the facts without commentary. The official dispatch distinctly states that only one vessel was lost, and that Gen. BURNSIDE says so. I know he did not. I know that Gen. BURNSIDE freely and openly spoke to the Correspondents of his position, of his misfortunes, and his responsibilities, and that when he was advised to place an *espionage* over the Press, he said: "I am in the hands of the public; I have been deceived, but I will bear the blame." Freely, and with generosity, in the face of counsel opposed to him, he allowed the Correspondents to send their dispatches.

The facts stated and published by these gentlemen have verified my original statement, but now that some official parties have seen fit to contravene the primary statements which the public received, perhaps it would be well to reiterate and state the facts.

An expedition called the Burnside Expedition, which had long been in preparation, and which consisted of one hundred and twenty-five vessels of all descriptions, sailed on the 4th of January from Fortress Monroe. Slight storms and head winds retarded us in our progress, but we arrived, either outside or inside the bar, on the 13th or 15th of this month. Gen. WOOL advised the departure, the pilots agreed with him, and thus we saved meeting a storm which would have buried *one-half the worthless hulks on the sandy bottom of the sea*. The vessels comprising the expedition were bought under the understanding that they should draw a certain depth of water. The correspondent of the *Evening Post* states, in one case: "At least one steamer was sworn to draw but six feet six inches when laden, and she actually draws when lightened as near as possible eight feet." From the *World's* correspondent: "I shudder when I look back to a week ago yesterday, and recount the train of casualties which has followed us; and, were I to present them in the order they have occurred, your readers would certainly presume this an ill-starred expedition."

All the daily papers add testimony to these statements. I will not enter into particulars already published. The terrible storms almost unparalleled, the rapid current sweeping with resistless force from Pamlico Sound to the wild ocean at the rate of five miles an hour and returning. The high tides washing over the sandy beach of Hatteras, and preventing the landing of soldiers; or the serene, quiescent, gouty state of the Commodore, who lounged on his divan while the whirlwind and the rough ocean tore and shattered the *City of New-York's* elegant proportions into driftwood and an unseemly object, when a hawser from a tug-boat might have saved her.

But I will state facts. The *City of New-York*, with 400 kegs of gunpowder, 1,700 Enfield rifles, with bombs, &c., was lost through neglect, and her Captain and crew, in full sight of the fleet, remained in the rigging forty hours, exposed to the mercy of the elements. The *Zouave* gunboat, armed with one 32-pound Parrott gun, two Wiard guns, rifled, and another brass piece, and loaded with troops, dragged her anchors, stove a hole in her stern, and sunk. The troops were saved, and so were the guns. The vessel is lost.

The *Grapeshot*, bomb-vessel, went down at sea.

The *Pocahontas*, an old steamer, was chartered for horses. The pilot stated to the General on board the *Spaulding* that her owner was utterly opposed to her going on the expedition. The pilot also stated that the boilers leaked, and they drove *wooden plugs in the boiler; that the iron grates fell out*, (see TIMES Correspondence,) and she went ashore because they had no sail! The *Pocahontas* lost 89 Rhode Island Battery horses and 15 Staff-officer's horses.

The bark *Voltigeur*, with a portion of the Eleventh Connecticut, is hard ashore with 500 troops.

The *Admiral*, who carried Gen. BURNSIDE and the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, and which were sent ashore, stuck on the "Swash" three days, but is now over.

The steamer *Northerner*, the headquarters of Gen. RENO, broke her anchor and was ashore three days.

The *Eastern Queen* went hard ashore.

The *Louisiana*, a large paddle-wheel steamer, (*Herald* correspondent says,) broke her back.

A schooner went ashore near the light-house, with oats for horses, and went to pieces.

Another schooner went ashore with coal, and lost six men, four of whom were buried by Col. STEVENSON, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and two by the Eleventh Connecticut.

The ships purchased for the Expedition never could have stood a storm at sea. Old freight boats from Poughkeepsie and Albany were fitted up as gunboats, painted black to look formidable; and two of them, the *Lancer* and the *Pioneer*, carried five hundred troops each. When in the trough of the sea they rolled fearfully, and a Captain in the navy, who was on board the *Lancer*, stated that in case of a storm, nothing could prevent her from bilging and going down.

The contractor who furnished the water casks for the expedition has committed an outrage upon our soldiers, which should only entitle him to JOHN BROWN's fate. The casks used to put water in were old whisky, kerosene oil and camphene barrels furnished by the Union city of Baltimore. The sufferings endured from this source was terrible; men could not drink it, it was too nauseous.

Another contrast. Ice would have been a luxury to the soldiers—it was only $6 a ton. Water we were short of. Coal we were short—it was only $4 50 a ton. Stone was worth 25 cents. All of these most excellent ballast. Yet would it be believed that we took on board pig iron at $20 a ton as ballast, knowing when we started we should have to cast it overboard. Yet such is the fact. The gunboat *Lancer* arrived at Hatteras Inlet short of coal and water, and yet she threw over 75 tons of iron—$1,750 worth of iron. The *Pioneer* threw over $1,560 worth. In all $3,600 worth of iron was cast overboard, yet we were short of water.

The pilots, we were told, were all Union. Hatteras Inlet was Union, and New-York subscribed $8,000 for the inhabitants, because they were all Union. Yet one of the pilots hired by us went over to the enemy and informed them of everything; and as for the inhabitants of Hatteras Inlet, they are too ignorant to know the difference between Union and secession. It is all nonsense; experience teaches us that there are no Union men there; that the 3,000 rifles asked for, if they had been granted, would now be on Roanoke Island, and that the $8,000 sent to North Carolina for the benefit of Union men, was all lost to us. The South are in earnest and we are at play. We had to pay $800 in secret service money to those self-same Union men, to know whether Roanoke Island was occupied or not.

Briefly reiterating the facts contained in my first dispatch, and calling attention to the rascalities of these steamboat contractors, and other contractors, and asking the public to pause in the contemplation of a set of scoundrels who have allowed the lives and the health of 18,000 men to be periled by their lifeboats and their water-casks, I will conclude by stating the position of affairs.

The naval gunboats have crossed the "swash." One-half of Gen. BURNSIDE's vessels have done likewise. Seven thousand troops are safely over. Those vessels which cannot cross will be relieved of their troops, and will cross on other vessels. Vessels may be injured. Water was scarce for a time. The rations were rather slight. But the whole army of 15,000 men have confidence in their General. He is ever ready to relieve the wants of a shipwrecked crew or the privations of the soldier. In the storm, in his top boots, his old gray flannel shirt and Kossuth hat, the American Garibaldi is loved by all. They have faith in his bravery—they have confidence in his judgment—and their experience teaches them that Gen. BURNSIDE will never bring back the star on his shoulder dimmed by defeat, but rather that it will shine resplendent in victory.

W. R.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

## THE WRECKED CITY OF NEW-YORK

### Arrival in this City of Capt. Nye and Crew.

#### CAPT. NYE'S STATEMENT.

Capt. NYE and seventeen of the crew of the wrecked steamer *City of New-York* arrived in this City Wednesday morning. The crew consisted of eighteen men besides the captain. The second engineer remained with the fleet at Hatteras.

From Capt. NYE we learn that the steamer had on board seven passengers—mechanics who were on their way to join the expedition. The steamer sailed from Annapolis under sealed orders, which were not to be broken until she had arrived off Old Point. Upon breaking the seal, the Captain discovered he was ordered to proceed to Hatteras Inlet and then set a signal for a pilot, and anchor as far inside the channel as possible. He arrived off Hatteras on Sunday morning, being in advance of the other vessels of the fleet, and on account of the rough weather, remained at anchor twenty hours. He had a signal flying for a pilot four hours, but as it was not answered, the pilot who was taken on board at New-York attempted to get the vessel over the bar, and while so doing she grounded. The tugboat *Ceres* then came up and took the hawser of the *City of New-York*, and while endeavoring to bring her round, the hawser slipped or parted, and the tugboat refused to render further aid. She made a circuit round the vessel twice, but would not take the line a second time. The pilot told Capt. NYE that his vessel was in four fathoms of water, and he could get her over himself, although she was then fast aground. Shortly after the *Ceres* steamed away and left the vessel to her fate.

This occurred about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. During the night she drifted up into the breakers, and on Tuesday morning the waves began to tell with terrible effect upon her deck, cabins and joiner's work. The masts were cut away, and a battery carriage, forge and other heavy articles were thrown overboard to lighten her. During that night and a portion of the next day the men were obliged to cling to the rigging for fear of being washed overboard. The vessel was filled with water, and was rapidly going to pieces. The men were chilled and nearly exhausted, but combatted manfully with the elements, cherishing a hope that they would soon be relieved from their perilous situation by means of boats from the fleet, which was about a mile distant.

At about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, in the midst of a frightful sea, Capt. WELLS, of the gunboat *Seymour*, sent a boat to their assistance, and took off the Captain and five others. This was the only naval boat that went to them, and Capt. WELLS said he took the responsibility of the act upon himself, as the rules of the navy prohibit the sending away of a boat without permission from the Flag-Officer. One other boat from a schooner went off, and took off the remainder of the crew. Before these two boats came to their relief, several boats from the fleet were seen hovering round the wrecked vessel within hailing distance, picking up trunks and other personal property which had been washed away, but made no effort to save the lives of those on board. By Wednesday night the vessel had become a total wreck, and in a short time nothing could be seen of her but fragments.

Capt NYE is confident, if the line which he offered to the *Ceres* had been taken, the vessel might have been saved, as she was only twice her length from being over the bar. The pilot taken at New-York represented to the Captain that he was perfectly familiar with the coast, and that there was no danger whatever in getting the vessel over the bar. Capt. NYE, however, had serious apprehensions of the result, but could not interfere, as he had given the charge of the vessel to the pilot.

It has been stated that the shaft of the vessel was bent when grounded on the shoal, which does not appear to be the case. On the contrary, the shoeing of the keel was bent up, but not enough to obstruct the working of the engines. The engines worked continually till the vessel was given up for lost.

The *City of New-York* was formerly run between Philadelphia and Boston. She has also been two years in the Government employ, and was sent to fix buoys along the Eastern coast.

Capt. NYE has been master of a vessel twenty-five years, and Captain eight years, and has never lost a vessel or met with an accident before.

## AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

### The Recent Repulse of the Rebels from Bolivar—Some Damage Done.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Thursday, Jan. 30.

Since the retreat of the rebels from Bolivar, the weather has been too foggy to observe their movements.

There was a heavy snow storm here this forenoon.

It is now known that our shells on Tuesday were not without effect. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded.

The shells of the enemy were harmless.

There are no signs of the weather clearing up at present.

A FRENCH GUNBOAT.—The French steam gunboat *Renaudin*, Commander LE CARDINAL, from Havana in 14 days, has just arrived. She mounts two guns, and has a crew of 74 men.

## FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### The City of Washington at this Port—The Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

### Lord Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward's Peace Dispatch.

### THE AMERICAN REPARATION ACCEPTED.

### Friendly Speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

### Indignation in England at the Perfidy of the Ministerial Press.

### DISCUSSION OF THE STONE BLOCKADE.

### PREPARATIONS FOR RECOGNIZING THE SOUTH.

### Conditions Offered by the Rebel Government.

### THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 15th, and from Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 16th, *via* Queenstown on the 17th instant, arrived at Portland yesterday morning.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* from Portland, also arrived at Liverpool on the 14th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The financial writers in the English journals indulged in all sorts of gloomy forebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of unconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than ever a prey to social disorganization and robbery.

The London *Globe* makes the announcement that the Cabinet at Washington had given orders for the release of the two Americans (Messrs. ZACHARIE and ROGERS,) taken from the English Schooner *Eugenia Smith*, by the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*.

The steamer *Adelaide*, from Cork, with a regiment on board for Canada, had put back to Plymouth Sound, from stress of weather.

The frigate *Warrior* was expected at Plymouth in a day or two, on her way to the North American station.

But little business was doing at Lloyds', in war risks.

There was continued activity in all the departments of the Portsmouth Dock-yard.

The National gunboat *Tuscarora* and the rebel steamer *Nashville* remained in *statu quo* at Southampton.

It was stated that the *Tuscarora's* movement in leaving her moorings on the 13th inst., was to prevent the *Nashville* from getting under weigh for 24 hours.

It was understood that the *Tuscarora's* orders were never to lose sight of the *Nashville*; to blockade her in Southampton, and if she should leave to chase her as long as she is at sea.

In addition to the frigate *Dauntless*, the war steamer *Argus* had been placed at the mouth of the Southampton docks to watch the movements of the two vessels.

A late report said that the *Nashville* had been sold to an English shipowner.

The London *Times* says that mercantile letters from New-York represent that the cry for promoting insurrections among the slaves was gaining force, and looking at the threatened horrors, whispers were at length heard of a wish that, for the sake of humanity, European intervention might be found practicable.

The publication of the correspondence in relation to the *Trent* affair, has led to some very bitter strictures on the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, particularly as regards that part of it, where it is announced that the prisoners, Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, would have been detained had the interests of the Union required it.

The London *Times* doubts whether any nation ever committed a blunder so palpable and so enormous.

The London *Morning Post* says: "It is clear that the law of the 'stronger' is the only law ruling in the United States."

The London *Herald* says that the last four lines in Mr. SEWARD's dispatch is the only part of it that can be accepted as an answer to British demands.

Several members of Parliament had been addressing their constituents, and of course America was the main topic.

Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech at Leith. He was very friendly towards America, and hoped the concession of the American Government would be received in a most generous spirit, and irritation not be increased by minute criticism. He thought the North had undertaken a task which would prove too much for them.

Mr. GILPIN, of Northampton, declared that the lack of sympathy for the North was because the North had not identified themselves with that first principle of their Constitution which declared that all men are born free and equal. But he believed the question had now become Slavery or Freedom. He called on Englishmen to hesitate before they directly or indirectly sanctioned a premature and unnecessary acknowledgment of the South.

Lord HENLEY at the same meeting uttered similar sentiments. He said they must not think of their pockets in order to get cotton; they must not go to war and defend the Southern Confederation.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE took rather opposite ground. He believed if the Southern Confederacy established its independence it would lead to an amelioration of the condition of the slaves.

MASON and SLIDELL had been expected by the *America*, and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get in Liverpool. Various expedients were adopted to secure anything but a flattering one.

There has been no reply to the strictures on the stone blockade of Charleston. Some correspondence had been produced, showing that Great Britain contemplated the same thing, in 1804, towards Boulogne Harbor.

The extra workmen at the dock-yards will be discharged at the end of the financial year.

The *Times* predicts a speedy collapse in America under the suspension of specie payments.

The *Times* publishes extracts from Mr. RUSSELL's diary to the 3d of January. He says it requires an augmenting faith to believe there would be any success in subjugating the South, for the army of the North will be stricken down for the want of means. The troops sent to points along the coast are suffering from sickness. The pretence of there being Union men at the South is fast vanishing. Mr. RUSSELL notices an extraordinary lack of ordinary political common sense in American journals.

Capt. SEMMES, of the Confederate States Navy, and commander of the *Sumter*, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, defending his ship against the insinuations of the Secretary of the Federal Navy, who, in his official report, described the *Sumter* as a piratical rover.

The *Times* (City Article) says there was an improvement of a quarter per cent. in funds yesterday, and maintained great firmness to the close.

The funds on the 15th inst. were flat, and Consols experienced a further decline of ½ per cent. Money was very easy. The choicest paper had been done in open market as low as 2 per cent.

The Moorish loan was regarded with so much favor that the bids had reached ten times the amount needed.

It was represented that the Emperor was making considerable reductions in the various establishments.

The Paris Bourse was steady, and the Rentes were quoted at 69f. 20c.

The French journals generally compliment the Cabinet at Washington for their action in regard to the *Trent* affair.

### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulties.

### SPAIN.

The privateer *Sumter* continued at the port of Cadiz.

### ITALY.

The Pope, in announcing to the Cardinals that Russia had consented to the reëstablishment of the Papal Nuncio at St. Petersburgh, said he hoped this fresh concession on the part of the Emperor would be the signal for others in favor of the unfortunate Polish nation.

The Pope further announced that he had requested of the Czar the liberation of the priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw, and the release of those sent to Siberia.

In the Italian Parliament the recent disturbances at Castellamere have been debated, and censure was cast on the Government because some of the rioters were shot without trial. Parliament, however, deferred to express its opinion till the official report on the subject was submitted.

The other Continental news is quite unimportant.

## THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

### Conclusion of the Diplomatic Correspondence.

### Lord Russell's Reply to Mr. Seward's Dispatch.

The London *Gazette* of Jan. 14 contains the diplomatic correspondence that has passed between the British and American Government on the subject of the *Trent*. The more important of them have already been made known through the American Press. The additional dispatches which now appear are, however, full of interest, and present the case in some new lights. Following Earl RUSSELL's dispatch demanding reparation, already published, there comes another dispatch from Earl RUSSELL, as follows:

### The Diplomatic Correspondence on the Affair of the Trent.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1861.

MY LORD: Mr. ADAMS came to me to-day, at the Foreign Office, at 3 o'clock. He said he came to ask two questions which concerned himself personally.

I interrupted him to ask whether what he was going to say was by order of his Government or from his own sense of what he ought to do.

Mr. ADAMS answered that the proceeding was entirely his own, but that he had with him a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which he was authorized to read to me if he should think fit to do so. It appeared, he said, from that dispatch, that the Government of Washington had not authorized the capture of the two insurgents, MASON and SLIDELL, and that the United States Government stood quite uncommitted at the time of sending the dispatch.

I said that if the dispatch did not enter into any controversy with regard to the case of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, I should be glad to hear it read.

Mr. ADAMS then proceeded to read the dispatch. It commenced by referring with approbation to a speech made by Mr. ADAMS at the Mansion House, and proceeded to notice with gratification the sentiments which had been expressed by Lord PALMERSTON in a conversation he had held with Mr. ADAMS in reference to the *James Adger*.

Mr. SEWARD then proceeds to declare that the American Government value highly the friendship of Great Britain, and lament that certain causes of difference have arisen, owing, as Mr. SEWARD imagines, to the want of attention on the part of the British Government to the performance of the duties incumbent on a friendly Power during the struggle in which the United States are engaged. Mr. SEWARD gives as instances the case of communication to the Confederate authorities by Mr. BUNCH; the admission of the *Sumter* privateer to purchase coal and provisions at Trinidad, in distinction, as he said, to the conduct of every European State; and the arrival in the Southern States of vessels laden with arms and ammunition from England.

Mr. SEWARD then proceeds to the case of the *Trent*, from which ship the two insurgents had been taken. He affirms that no instructions were given to Capt. WILKES which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United States Government committed itself with regard to any decision upon the character of that act. The Government would wait for any representation the British Government might make before coming to any positive decision. He desires that if Mr. ADAMS should think it desirable, this dispatch shall be read to me, and also to Lord PALMERSTON.

In answer to Mr. ADAMS, I touched upon most of the points treated of in the dispatch. I did not think it necessary, however, to recur to the case of Mr. BUNCH.

With regard to the Confederate privateer, I said that I could not see that our conduct had been different from that of France and Holland, or of Spain. The *Sumter* had been refused coal from the Government stores of Trinidad, but had been allowed to get coal and provisions from private merchants. The same thing had taken place at Martinique and at Curacoa. I did not find that the rule of twenty-four hours had been observed in practice, but there would be little difficulty in coming to an agreement on this point.

In regard to the export of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, I had lately read the opinion of the Attorney-General, and believe it was in entire conformity with the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; warlike equipment of a vessel was prohibited; the loading a vessel with arms and ammunition was not prohibited. But in point of fact, a much greater amount of arms and ammunition had been sent to the Federal States, where there was no obstacle to the export or the import, than to the ports of the Confederate States which were blockaded. Mr. ADAMS admitted this to be the fact, and said he had refrained from pressing a more rigorous compliance with the Foreign Enlistment Act for this reason.

I then stated to Mr. ADAMS the substance of the two dispatches I had written to Lord LYONS on the subject of the *Trent*.

I told him that, in a private letter, I had directed Lord LYONS to talk the matter over with Mr. SEWARD two days before reading to him the dispatch. Mr. ADAMS asked whether the direction to Lord LYONS to leave Washington in seven days was in the dispatch to be read. I said it was not, and that in case Mr. SEWARD should ask what would be the consequence of a refusal on his part to comply with our conditions, Lord LYONS was to decline to answer that question, in order not to have the appearance of a threat. I said that I thought the explanation that the Government had not authorized the seizure would stand in the place of an apology.

But the essential condition was, that Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL should be given up to Lord LYONS. Mr. ADAMS said that if the matter was stated to Mr. SEWARD in the manner I had explained, he hoped for an amicable termination of the difference. He thought that if the Government of the United States insisted on maintaining the action of Capt. WILKES, the United States would be abandoning their doctrine and adopting ours. Mr. ADAMS asked me a further question, which he said I might decline to answer. It was whether, if Lord LYONS came away, a declaration of war would be the immediate consequence. I told him nothing was decided on that point; we should wait for the reply from America, and then decide upon our course. I stated to Mr. ADAMS the substance of M. THOUVENEL's dispatch to M. MERCIER as I had heard it from M. DE FLAHAULT. Mr. ADAMS said that the French Government had always been very consistent in their maintenance of the rights of neutrals. He added that he could not pay our Government the same compliment. I said I would dispense with compliments if this matter could be amicably arranged.

We parted on very friendly terms. I am, &c.

(Signed,) RUSSELL.

LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL (RECEIVED JAN. 9.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a note which I have this morning received from Mr. SEWARD, in answer to your Lordship's dispatch of the 30th of last month, relative to the removal of Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. MACFARLAND, and Mr. EUSTIS, from the British mail-packet *Trent*.

The note contains a very long and very elaborate dissertation on the questions of international law involved in the case. I have not time, before the departure of the messenger, to weigh the arguments, or to estimate precisely the force of the expressions used. But as Mr. SEWARD admits that reparation is due to Great Britain, and consents to deliver the four prisoners to me, I consider that the demands of Her Majesty's Government are so far substantially complied with, that it is my duty, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, to report the facts to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration, and to remain at my post until I receive further orders. I have the honor to inclose a copy of the answer which I have made to Mr. SEWARD's note. I have confined myself to stating that I will forward a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and that I will confer with Mr. SEWARD personally on the arrangements to be made for the delivery of the prisoners to me. I have, &c., (Signed,) LYONS.

[These inclosures have already been published.]

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862.

MY LORD: In my dispatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the *Trent*, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation, which Her Majesty's Government expected to receive, should not be offered by Mr. SEWARD, to propose to that Minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation—namely, first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the *Trent*, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and, secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

I received, yesterday, your dispatch of the 27th ult., inclosing a note to you from Mr. SEWARD, which is, in substance, the answer to my dispatch of the 30th of November.

Proceeding at once to the main points in discussion between us, her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. SEWARD's note, and the conduct it announces, complies substantially with the two proposals I have recited.

With regard to the first—viz., the liberation of the prisoners with a view to their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your Lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners.

With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the Government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Capt. WILKES, or to any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the *Trent* or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

I find, further, that the Secretary of State expressly forbears to justify the particular act of which Her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States Government had alleged that, although Capt. WILKES had no previous instruction for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the *Trent* on board his own vessel, to be afterward carried into a port of the United States, the Government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Capt. WILKES would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. SEWARD contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

Her Majesty's Government having carefully taken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect.

It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of the facts which Mr. SEWARD says he has derived from the reports of officers of his Government.

I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. SEWARD has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my dispatch of the 30th of November. I there objected, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to that which Capt. WILKES had done. Mr. SEWARD, in his answer, points out what he conceives Capt. WILKES might have done without violating the laws of nations.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State; but it is necessary that I should say that Her Majesty's Government differ from Mr. SEWARD in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. And it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations on several points of international law which may during the present contest or at some future time be brought into question, that I should state to you, for communication to the Secretary of State, wherein those differences consist; I hope to do so in a few days.

In the meantime, it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this dispatch to the Secretary of State. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 11, 1862.

MY LORD: Your conduct in the important matter of the *Trent* is entirely approved by her Majesty. The discretion and good temper you have shown have contributed greatly to the success of our operations.

In order to give your Lordship, by a public document, a proof that you have acted strictly according to the instructions you have received, I inclose an extract, annexed to this dispatch, of a private letter I addressed to you on the 1st of December last. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS, DEC. 1, 1861.

The dispatches which were agreed to at the Cabinet yesterday, and which I have signed this morning, impose upon you a disagreeable task. My wish would be that, at your first interview with Mr. SEWARD, you should not take my dispatch with you, but should prepare him for it, and ask him to settle with the President and the Cabinet what course they would propose.

The next time you should bring my dispatch, and read it to him fully.

If he asks what will be the consequence of his refusing compliance, I think you should say that you wish to leave him and the President quite free to take their own course, and that you desire to abstain from anything like menace.

### THE PRESS ON EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

*From the London News.*

In Lord RUSSELL's dispatch to Lord LYONS, of Jan. 11, we have the judgment of her Majesty's Government on Mr. SEWARD's reply to its application for redress. Our demand was twofold, we required a reparation and a suitable apology. Lord RUSSELL finds that both requirements have been complied with. The liberation of the prisoners had been conceded cheerfully and without conditions, and Lord LYONS had been invited to appoint a place and time to receive them. The act of Capt. WILKES had also been disavowed not only as one which had not been authorized, but as one which could not and would not be justified. Lord RUSSELL has epitomized that portion of Mr. SEWARD's reply in which the act of Capt. WILKES is characterized. "Mr. SEWARD states that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly nation in a similar case." Reviewing these assurances in connection with the liberation of the prisoners, Lord RUSSELL says: "Her Majesty's Government have arrived *at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect.* It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations." Lord RUSSELL concludes by referring to Mr. SEWARD's discussion of hypothetical cases of international law, and expresses the intention of considering the reasoning of that gentleman, in the hope that it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations, on several points of international law which may during the present contest or at some future time be brought into question. This is not the course of a Minister content to buy popularity by satisfying the exigencies of the moment, but of one willing to undertake unattractive labor, in order to multiply securities for the peace and harmony of the world. Lord RUSSELL concludes his dispatch with the remark, certainly not uncalled for, that it would be well if the Government of the United States would forbid the commanders of their cruisers to repeat acts which cannot be justified.

On a survey of the correspondence now completed, we cannot but congratulate the two Governments upon the manner in which they have conducted themselves under a trial of no ordinary severity. Their circumstances were very different. The British Government were in the right, and therefore enjoyed the brilliancy of a high and commanding position; the American Government was as clearly, and by its own confession, in the wrong, answerable as it was for the act of its subordinate, and could only hope to win the scant praise which is due to the reparation of a wrong. But in these several situations they have acquitted themselves in a manner upon which each nation will learn to look back with deep satisfaction. *The people of the United States will never regret that their Government had the courage to do what was right, and to do it decisively*; and the British people will be proud of the magnanimity and counsel displayed by its leaders in a crisis full of danger to the interests of humanity and civilization.

### BAD FAITH OF THE BRITISH OFFICIAL PRESS.

*From the London News.*

We are now in a position to look back upon the hopes and anxieties of the last six weeks, and compare them with the facts which were supposed to justify them. When the foolish outrage on the *Trent* became known here, it was feared that it might be the sign of some strange and wayward policy of the Washington Cabinet. Some ill-timed jests of Mr. SEWARD were received in earnest. Might it not be that the straitened situation of the United States Government had suggested wild and desperate resolves? We will not judge this question by the present light. It was raised when doubt and uncertainty justified a large amount of public suspicion. The great thing to know was what did Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. SEWARD mean by the act of Capt. WILKES, which they were supposed to have authorized. If the English public could have been assured at the earliest possible moment that—in the language of yesterday's telegram, epitomizing Mr. SEWARD's dispatch—"Capt. WILKES had acted without instructions"—that the American Government had invited the English Government to consider the subject in a friendly temper—and had declared, for its own part, that "the British Government might expect the best disposition on the part of the Federal Government"—would not the foundation of the suspicions of the last six weeks have been greatly narrowed, if not removed? or at least would not the public have been prepared to wait with patience for the reply of the Washington Government to the demand for substantial reparation which it had been necessary to transmit to Washington? We venture to say that, if such facts had been known, it would have been simply impossible to sustain the recent agitation, or persuade the British public that there was any serious ground for believing that the requirements of our Government would not be honorably entertained and fairly satisfied.

And why was not this known? Now that the mischief is done we hear that a dispatch containing these assurances was actually sent to England by Mr. SEWARD a few days after the folly of Capt. WILKES became known at Washington. What became of it? This difficulty has occurred to others as well as to us, and we invite attention to the following remarks on the subject which appeared yesterday in the *Morning Post*. Our cotemporary observes:

"The only fact that is new to the public, and that will not unnaturally excite comment, is the statement that the published correspondence commences with a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, 'declaring that Capt. WILKES acted without instructions,' and professing the friendly disposition of the Federal Government. It will, of course, be asked—How is it that we have not heard of this sooner, seeing that Mr. SEWARD's dispatch must have reached Mr. ADAMS some time in December?"

Yes: that is a question which merchants, fundholders, insurers, traders—in a word, the entire nation has a right to have answered. Who is responsible for the disturbance of all the great interests of the country during the last three weeks? We shall pursue this question until we make the truth palpable to the grossest apprehension.

The *Morning Post*, which has put the foregoing interrogation, offers an answer. It says:

"The explanation of this is very simple. It is, that the dispatch received by Mr. ADAMS was not communicated to the English Government."

Very good; if that is the fact—if the American Minister in this country, having received a dispatch containing important and tranquilizing assurances which had been transmitted to him for the express purpose of being communicated to the British Government, and which he was expressly enjoined so to communicate, instead of doing so, locked them up in his desk, and went about among us unmoved by the spectacle of the anxiety and inconvenience it was in his power to terminate, on him be the heavy blame.

But now we are going to put a serious question to the *Morning Post*, one that admits of a simple and straightforward answer. Of course, on such a subject all quibbles will be laid aside. There are forms in diplomacy and corresponding technical distinctions very proper in their place. We take the assurance of our cotemporary that the dispatch received by Mr. ADAMS was not "communicated" to the British Government; our question is—

Is it true, or is it not true, that Mr. SEWARD's dispatch, declaring that the British Government might expect the best disposition on the part of the Federal Government in dealing with the affair of the *Trent*, was read to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the third week of December?

We have one more question to ask of the *Morning Post*. The distinguished ability displayed in the columns of our cotemporary and the consideration which it enjoys as the reputed organ of the Premier give importance to the original information which it publishes from time to time on public matters. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, and more especially of readers in the city, that on the 20th December a rumor gained ground that a dispatch of an important and very pacific character had been received from America. It is generally difficult to ascertain the date of a forgotten rumor; but there is one place where the vaguest reports often record themselves in their effects. If we refer to the transactions of the Stock Exchange, we do so only as to a convenient means of verifying a fact which is important to our purpose; the honorable character of our cotemporary makes all further protestation superfluous. Well, then, in the city article of the *Daily News* of Dec. 21, reporting on the proceedings of the previous day, we find the following record:

"The stock markets this morning were dull, but in the afternoon presented indications of an unusually important and interesting character. Attention was first arrested by the appearance, as large buyers in the Consol market, of one or two operators who are frequently possessed of information of an exclusive kind. This was soon followed by other purchases of an equally significant kind. The market immediately manifested considerable excitement. The funds quickly experienced an advance of ⅜ per cent., which was fully maintained at the close. The other markets became likewise decidedly stronger, and the closing prices in all instances were the best of the day, although it is not often that an equal degree of uncertainty is observable.

The rumor accompanying the rise was to the effect that news favorable to the maintenance of peace has reached this country from America. Apart from the fact that the purchases to-day were of the best possible class, there were several indications which favor this impression. We gather that assurances of a decidedly pacific character have been received by eminent Americans in London from the leading statesmen of the Federal Cabinet. The inference is that, even before the demands of the British Government arrive out, the American Cabinet have seen the necessity of retreating from the position in which an unqualified indorsement of Capt. WILKES' conduct would place them. Further intelligence is awaited with the keenest possible interest."

This favorable news had not been announced by any organ of the Government, nevertheless it got abroad and was making an impression. At such a moment a confirmation of the statement that the American Government had declined to indorse the act of Capt. WILKES, especially if it could have been added that this resolution had been brought to the knowledge of our Government by the American Minister in London, and still more if it could have been stated that the Federal Government had promised to meet the British Government with the most amicable disposition with reference to the affair of the *Trent*—a simple statement of these facts, we say, by a reputed organ of the Government, would have had the best possible effect. The *Morning Post*, however, could give no encouragement to these hopes; but on the following day, Dec. 21, in a short article, to which the prominence reserved for communications of high authority was given, referred to them in the following terms:

"In the present state of the public mind the craving for news from America is naturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an undue importance. Thus it happens that because Mr. ADAMS has received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses in fair and pleasant terms the matters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance, and puff it up to the largest dimensions. People whispered yesterday, and then said openly, that *the American Government had written to disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes*, that Mr. LINCOLN was ready to apologise, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misinformed, *the dispatch in question does not in any way whatever refer to the outrage on our mail steamer.* It deals only with some of the current business between the two Governments."

And then followed the usual assurance that if the mob was to have its sway, the worst might be apprehended.

Now, the second question we wish to ask the *Morning Post* is as simple as the first, and admits of as plain an answer. We put it thus:

Was not the dispatch of which the *Morning Post* of Dec. 21 wrote the words just quoted, saying that it "did not refer in any way whatever to the outrage on our mail steamer," the very dispatch in which Mr. SEWARD declared that Capt. WILKES had acted without instructions, hoped that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly manner, and promised that the Federal Government would act in the matter with the best disposition? Further, had not the dispatch aforesaid been read to Her Majesty's Secretary of State two days before the *Post* published the foregoing explicit statement?

We await the reply of our cotemporary to these plain questions.

### THE LATE WAR PANIC AND THE PRESS.

*From the London Star.*

The people and the Press of the United States deserve the highest credit for their demeanor during this trying crisis. With the exception of one journal, which really may be taken as an exception when praise of any kind is spoken, *the newspapers of the United States evinced throughout this dispute a calmness and a moderation as honorable to them as rebuking to some of their British cotemporaries.* Only those who were compelled by duty to watch and study the tone of the American journals during the late period can form any true idea of the manner in which it contrasted with the temper and the language of two at least of the principal London newspapers. Any Englishman who desires to learn what extent of brutal bullying may be tolerated and encouraged in a moment of national passion, can do nothing better than to read over, in a calm moment, the leading columns of the *Times* and the *Morning Post* for the past three or four weeks. We think with shame, as English journalists, of the manner in which, day after day, these two English newspapers have been slandering, taunting, insulting the Government and the people of the United States. No language more foul and bitter could have been employed by either journal if the very name of American had been the acknowledged synonym of all that is false, base and cowardly. People talk here of the New-York *Herald* in terms of just contempt and detestation. When has the New-York *Herald* written anything so coarse, so slanderous, so vulgar, so false, as the *Times* and the *Morning Post* have written of the American Government and people day after day during the recent crisis, with a systematic infamy of language and baseness of purpose? Had all this been done to intimidate the Federal Government, to force it into yielding to our demand, it would have been sufficiently mean and cowardly, but not, perhaps, wholly inexcusable. It might have seemed a sort of brutal extravagance of zeal on behalf of our national interest. But it had not this excuse. It was not done to induce the Americans to concede. *It was done with the deliberate purpose of goading on the proud and sensitive people of the Northern States into some passionate defiance of England, in order that England, being the stronger, might crush and trample her free offspring.* All that the *Times* and *Morning Post* could do by taunts, by jeers, by vulgar insult of every kind, was exhausted in the effort to provoke the North into a vehement refusal. It was the hope and the effort of these journals that at the very least the Federal Government might be forced into a collision with the people of the United States, and the principle of Democracy be thus endangered. But it was their dearer hope still that the Federal Government might be stung into resistance; in order that England should plunge furiously into a war—that England, the country which first strove to abolish Slavery, should now win a victory for Slavery with her own blood—that England, which boasts of her own free and popular Government, should crush the only great and free democracy existing on the earth. If the Federal Government had seen into the very heart of the plot against its existence, it could not have more completely frustrated and defeated it *than by the manly, calm and dignified course it has so bravely adopted.*

### TREACHERY OF THE MINISTERIAL PRESS.

*From the London Standard.*

"If ever there was a document of great public importance, it was that dispatch of Mr. SEWARD's of the 30th of November. It was not only of general moment, but of individual interest and concern. It tended not alone to the saving of millions to the National Treasury, but it led directly to influence every enterprise and every mercantile transaction in the Kingdom. More even than this, it bore information which would have brought comfort to many a desolate heart, and which would have allayed or entirely removed rising ill-will and animosity. This was one of those cases where the Minister, if reticent, need not be mute, and where, above all things, he should be careful not to interrupt a fame flying in the proper direction. It was a moment, too, of confidence. The British public, relying on the faith and the wisdom of the Premier, followed him heartily, cordially, almost blindly. To this there was no exception, or one so small that it only served as the straw to show the current of the national sentiment. Men of all grades, of all classes, of all orders, of all parties, of all interests, of all opinions, of all religions, joined the popular phalanx and went with the Prime Minister. They went with him—to fight the windmill; he knowingly, they ignorantly and trustingly. There was to be no war. *There could be no war after Mr. Seward's dispatch of the 30th of November it was written. Lord Palmerston knew this. His Cabinet knew it. The people only were hood-winked and made tools of. We rise as one man to resent the insult of a buccaneering American Commodore to our flag.* Is there no voice to impeach an affront of an almost equally malignant character committed against the nation by the Ministers of the Crown?

*From the London Star.*

Was, or was not, the first dispatch of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS, after the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*, communicated to the English Government? That is the question. It will be rembered by our readers that, on Friday last, the *Morning Post* distinctly stated that it was not. These are its very words: "The explanation is very simple. It is that the dispatch was not communicated to the English Government." In the *Evening Star*, of the same day, we gave the most positive contradiction to this statement. We asserted distinctly that for weeks the English Government had been in possession of the contents of that dispatch. Yesterday morning the *Post*, finding that this fact can no longer be kept secret, substantially withdraws its denial, practically *admits that it was read to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, and defends those noblemen from the charge of having kept secret the contents of a dispatch which, if published, would have had the effect of calming the public apprehensions with respect to the disposition of Mr. Seward and of the American Government.* It is not a pleasant thing to have to fasten on a cotemporary a charge of want of truthfulness; but what other course is open to us when we find him boldly denying on Friday what he is compelled to admit on the Monday following?

### THE IMPRESSION AT PARIS.

*Correspondence of the London News.*

PARIS, Monday Evening, Jan. 13.

The answer of the *Morning Post* of to-day to the question put by the *Daily News* of Saturday, has been telegraphed here *en résumé*, and most of the evening papers express astonishment at its insufficiency. The *Patrie* says: "This explanation is scarcely one at all, and evidently calls for another." The *Temps'* opinion is, that "this pitiful excuse needs no comment, but we doubt much whether the House of Commons, before which the affair must necessarily be brought, will be satisfied with it." The *Opinion Nationale* merely says: "The *Post* takes it very easy." The *Pays* makes no comment on the news. The *Presse* describes the answer of the *Morning Post* as "peremptory," but does not otherwise express an opinion. It is to be observed that the two latter journals systematically endeavored to make the worst of the *Trent* difficulty while it was pending.

*Bullier's Correspondence* says: "The *Morning Post* is not happy in its explanations. They afford a complete justification for the criticisms of the *Daily News*."

### MR. GLADSTONE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

At a recent meeting at Leith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred as follows to the settlement of the American difficulty:

"Permit me to say that, with one exception, to which I may advert, it is also the happy lot of Great Britain to stand, so far as I am at least able or may presume to judge, in the happy position of being on the best relations of amity and good-will with the other great countries of the world. [Cheers.] Of course, when I speak of one special case, which I do not speak of as an exception, because I am justified in saying that we have still relations of good-will, and I trust we may long have relations of good-will with our kinsmen across the Atlantic; yet, of course, I refer to the recent anxieties with regard to the relations of this country with America. [Cheers.] Mr. PROVOST, I heartily wish that it was in our power to exhibit to the country of the United States the precise and exact state of feeling that has subsisted in this country ever since the beginning of the tremulous convulsion which now agitates that continent and threatens its peace and prosperity. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] I do not believe that at the time when the convulsion commenced there was one man in a thousand in this country who had any sentiment whatever towards the United States of America except a sentiment of affectionate and sympathizing goodwill, [cheers,] or who felt anything but a desire that they might continue to go on and prosper, and to finish the work, whatever it may have been, which Providence had appointed them to do. [Cheers.] I have not the least scruple in saying, for myself, that my opinion is that not only had England nothing to fear from the growth of the United States of America, but that, so far as we had a selfish interest at all in the matter, our interest was that the American Union should continue undisturbed. [Cheers.] Our forefathers had known the pangs of national dismemberment, and this gallant country, after a long struggle, had submitted to what we have since discovered to be, under the circumstances of the case, no calamity at all, but rather the accomplishment of a normal process of nature herself. [Cheers.] Universal goodwill was the sentiment that prevailed towards America in this country, [cheers,] yet we could not help forming an opinion upon that terrific and frightful convulsion, when it occurred. There is no doubt of the fact—I am not pretending to reveal secrets, or to be an interpreter of public opinion, more than any other man—but there is no doubt, I think, of the fact that *all the thinking men in this country did come to the conclusion that, in that war which had commenced, the party which was apparently the strongest had committed themselves to an enterprise which would probably prove to be completely beyond their powers.* [Cheers.] We saw there a military undertaking of tremendous difficulty, and a military undertaking which, if it was to be successful, would only be the preface and introduction to political difficulties far greater than even the military difficulties of the war itself. [Cheers.] Now, I am afraid that when this opinion came to be prevalent in England, that this war was a war to be lamented and to be deprecated, and likely to result in great misery, great effusion of human blood, enormous waste of treasure, permanent estrangement and bitterness of feeling—I am afraid that the formation of that opinion, though conscientiously formed, gave deep offence to the people, or to many persons at least in the United States. Well, we know in private life that the same thing constantly happens. It constantly happens that when a man is engaged with his whole heart and will upon some enterprise which he thinks vital to his well-being, and when some other person is known to have said that he thinks the enterprise ought not to be undertaken, great irritability, great susceptibility is the result, and such a state of things arises in despite of the inclination of the men themselves, in whom there is no disposition to quarrel and to contention. I believe that is a true description, on the whole, of the state of things between England and America at the time when the case of the *Trent* occurred and produced so profound a sensation in this country. When that case occurred I need not say that it was the duty of the Government to use their very best exertions to make an examination of the facts and law of the case, because if we had been mistaken in our view of the facts and law, I hold that, whatever our inclination might be to maintain the honor of the country, our first duty is, not to disturb the facts, but to pay strict obedience to the laws, and especially to those laws prevailing between nation and nation, the creation of which is one of the greatest results of modern civilization, and the maintenance of which is of vital interest to every people in the world. [Cheers.] But, having used the best exertion in our power to inform ourselves on these points, we made the demand to the American Government which is known to the country. You all know, also, the success of that application. [Cheers.] Now what I earnestly hope is, that we shall take in good part the concession that America has made. Do not let us be tempted to criticize in an unfriendly spirit any portion of their proceedings; perhaps if any individual might be tempted to criticize their proceedings, it is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Laughter.] I hear some people say, "Why did they not give up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL at once, without waiting for our demand?" Well, now, I think I am the person who has the best right to put that question, because undoubtedly, if they had given up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL at once, without waiting for our demand, it would have saved the various departments of the State a great deal of trouble, and would have enabled me to present at the close of the financial year a balance-sheet more entirely satisfactory than I can now possibly do, although I do not despond with respect to it. But I hope that question will not be put. *I trust nothing will be said and nothing will be thought in this country about previous questions and old controversies with the Americans. Let us endeavor to look at their conduct in a generous spirit.* We have formed an opinion in regard to this war, which, although we have formed it conscientiously, I am afraid will produce a susceptibility in America. Do not let us add to that susceptibility by indulging in anything which may possibly cause irritation. Let us look back to the moment when the Prince of Wales appeared in the United States of America, and when men by the thousand, by tens of thousands, and by hundreds of thousands, trooped together from all parts to give him a welcome as enthusiastic, and as obviously proceeding from the depths of the heart, as if those vast countries had still been a portion of the dominions of our Queen. [Cheers.] Let us look to the fact that they are of necessity a people subject to quick and violent action of opinion, and liable to great public excitement—intensely agreed on the subject of the war in which they were engaged, until aroused to a high pitch of expectation by hearing that one of their vessels of war had laid hold on the Commissioners of the Southern States, whom they regarded simply as rebels. Let us look to the fact that in the midst of that exultation, and in a country where the principles of popular government and democracy are carried to extremes—that even, however, in this struggle of life and death, as they think it to be—that even, while ebullitions were taking place all over the country of joy and exultation at this capture—that even there this popular and Democratic Government has, under a demand of a foreign Power, written these words, for they are the closing words in the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD—"The four Commissioners will be cheerfully liberated." [Loud cheers.] Let us take these words, I say, without minute criticism upon anything that may have passed at former times, and may have been open to differences of view—let us accept them with thankfulness to the Almighty for having removed any apparent cause of deadly collision in which the hearts of the people of this country were united as the heart of one man to vindicate, under all circumstances and to all extremities, the honor of the British flag, and to discharge the duty of protection to those who had placed themselves under its shelter. [Cheers.] Let us form good augeries for the future from that which now stands among the records of the past, and let us hope that, whatever remains, or whatever may yet arise to be adjusted in those relations between the two countries which afford a thousand points of contact every day, and must necessarily likewise afford opportunities for collision, let us hope that in whatever may arise or remain to be adjusted a spirit of brotherly concord may prevail; and, together with a disposition to assert our rights, *we may be permitted to cherish a disposition to interpret handsomely and liberally the acts and intentions of others, and to avoid, if we can, aggravating the social evils of the civil war in America by perhaps even greater evils—at any rate, enormous evils to what, though not a civil war, would be next to a civil war—any conflict between America and England.* [Cheers.]

### THE PEACE NEWS IN PARIS.

*Correspondence of the London Star.*

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 10.

Considering the intense excitement and fierce ebullitions of wrath, hatred, and the display of zeal for Liberty or for Slavery that the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL has occasioned here and in England, the latest intelligence from the United States has been received with a calmness quite surprising. The only manner in which this phase of public feeling can be accounted for is, that the pro-Federalists have worn out their nervous energy in resisting the pro-Slavery party when the latter was trying to incite Europe into a war with America, and that the friends of the Confederates are so disappointed at the defeat their plans have experienced by the decision of Mr. SEWARD, as to have no other resource than hiding in silence their mortification. The first news that arrived in France from Queenstown of the decision of the United States Government on the *San Jacinto* affair was received at about 11 P. M., at the Tuileries, just as a quadrille was being formed in which the Emperor and Empress took part. When the substance of the dispatch was communicated to the former, he said to some Americans forming a group near him *that he almost felt he could congratulate them on the favorable turn events had taken.* Subsequently, when their Majesties were walking round the ballroom, to address, by bow, smile, or gracious word, their numerous guests, in passing an American lady, whose husband is on intimate terms at the Tuileries, the Imperial EUGENIE turned round and said: "Ah, *Madame* ——, *we have received such good news from America that I can with difficulty refrain from expressing all the pleasure it has afforded me.*" The lady to whom these kind words were spoken, says they were uttered in a voice that bespoke emotion and the deepest sympathy; and that the Empress, who is very impulsive, only expressed what she really felt.

### THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE ANOTHER SOURCE OF DANGER.

The *Scotsman* describes a new "American difficulty" which is now beginning to loom, not in the distance, but quite at hand." That journal, which has usually correct information, says:

"It is known that, several months ago, France urged the British Government to join her in recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and disregarding the blockade. *We hear, from good sources, that the French Government has renewed that request, and is pushing it with much eagerness; and it is considered certain that, when the French Chambers meet on the 27th inst., there will be such expressions of French opinion as will bring the question into, at least a critical position, and, in all probability, give much offence to the Americans.* There exists in London an active and growing party, including many M. P.'s, having for its object an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, on certain understood terms. This party is in communication with the *quasi* representatives of the South in London, and gives out that it sees its way to a desirable arrangement. Our information is, that the South acting through its London agents, is at least willing to have it understood that, *in consideration of immediate recognition and the disregard of the "paper blockade," it would engage for these three things—a treaty of free trade; the prohibition of all import of slaves; and the freedom of all blacks born hereafter.* It will easily be seen that, if any such terms were offered—but we hesitate to believe the last of them—a pressure in favor of the South would come upon the British Government from more than one formidable section of our public. The relentless and destructive spirit in which the North conducts the civil war cannot but have some direct influence on the feelings of our Government; but it operates more powerfully in an indirect form, by giving stimulus and material to the parties just mentioned as engaged in employing pressure from without. Especially a great effect has been created by the news of the last mail regarding the destruction of the harbor of Charleston by the sinking of stone-laden hulks. Besides the ordinary or general objections to such an act—objections almost universally acknowledged in practice by the European Powers—there are two special objections in the case of America. The Northern Government, which resorts to this extreme and almost obsolete action of war, has hitherto shown itself almost impotent in the ordinary operations of war, though having on the field about the largest army the world ever saw. And again, the peculiar object of the war renders such an act peculiarly insensate—the object being to bring back as fellow-citizens under a democratic republic the people so barbarously and uselessly injured, and to reunite as part of one country the territory thus sought to be destroyed. Already, as we are informed, *that act has given the French Emperor an opportunity of again pressing upon our Cabinet his advice that Europe should—at least to the extent of recognizing as a fact the Confederate Government, and not recognizing as a fact the Federal blockade*—do something toward bringing to an end a war whose barous acts and very nature are a discredit to civilization and humanity."

*Correspondence of the London Post.*

PARIS, Sunday Evening, Jan. 12.

News is a scarce commodity in Paris on Sundays, the manufacture of *canards* undergoes a temporary suspension, and the places where real information may be gained are generally closed. Neither can it be said that the contents of the papers are such as afford much for quotation or comment. The eternal American question continues the only topic which your Parisian cotemporaries venture to discuss, but your readers will feel thankful not to have to peruse the weary platitudes they indulge in on a subject so well worn that nothing remains to be said about it. I have, however, to notice a very singular occurrence—the publication by the *Constitutionnel* of an article which, though vilely written, is inspired by common sense. The organ of M. DE PERSIGNY, alluding to the civil war in America, unequivocally condemns the vandalism of the North in destroying Charleston Harbor. The gist of the article may be summed up in one of its passages: "What would be said of a French ruler, who, in the event of a rebellion in the South, would destroy for ever the harbor of Marseilles?" The Federal Government has done itself, by this species of barbarism, an injury which time will never efface. Americans have always made France their headquarters in Europe, but the majority has always belonged to the South, whose courtesy, polished manners, and wealth gained a ready access for them to the best French society. *The South, in spite of Slavery, is popular in France, and the stone-fleet atrocity has created an impression here which no amount of talking about Lafayette and liberty will do away with.*

### VIEW OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

### THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

*From the Opinion Nationale.*

The capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will not have made less noise than did, in other days, the abduction of Helen by the handsome Paris; and, at all events, it will have been the cause of armaments far more formidable than those needed by the Greeks or the conquest of Asia Minor.

But yesterday, the English journals were boasting that they had a thousand vessels on the sea. Know you that this represents at least 120,000 sailors and 12,000 guns, or enough to blow up the whole world? We say nothing about the expense, which must be estimated at many milliards.

Why, then, such gigantic preparations and such enormous outlay? Why, we ask again? To obtain the liberation of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

Is not this admirable? Search history for an instance of such prodigal magnanimity, such sublime disinterestedness! You will not find it.

So, too, the first reward has not been long in crowning this pure and noble devotedness of England. Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are restored to liberty!!! Behold England, then, contented and satisfied, and asking nothing more. Very good! Vessels just ready to sail will return to port; seamen sent on board will again be furloughed, and the very cannon will be restored to their arsenals and locked up. Even the army sent off to Canada will be recalled. The world may breathe at ease—all is over! all is over! "Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL are restored to liberty! all is over!" Such a conclusion is certainly logical—why, then, does it provoke a universal smile of incredulity? Because it is sufficient to contrast the immensity of the effort, and the diminutiveness of the result, to be convinced that behind the mere incident thus disposed of there is still a question pending.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will scarcely have set foot on British soil, ere the English who have strained every nerve, will feel themselves ridiculous in having demanded nothing more. In the presence of this public discontent which even the friends of peace will finally share, the Queen's Ministers will smile. "The world," they will say, "which has recognized the justice of our demands, cannot suspect our moderation. We have imposed upon you heavy sacrifices—Heaven has decreed that they should prove useless. Do you want us to disarm, now? The situation of the United States is very precarious and we have many other difficulties to look for, yet, in that direction. However, if we keep a thousand armed vessels at sea, the secondary maritime powers cannot possibly avoid becoming anxious, and justly, too. England, we must not and cannot deny, is about to find herself in a false position between the United States who are developing their navy, and France who has already greatly swollen hers. You see, then, what we have yet to do!"

The Queen's Ministers will speak thus. But President LINCOLN, will, in his turn, address the Queen's Ministers: "Now, that I have given you satisfaction in the affair of the prisoners, let us, if you please, seek out the cause that has led to this regretable incident. The source in which it originated was your recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southern insurgents. That act places me in the impracticable position with regard to you, and compels me, among other things, to make the blockade of my own ports effective, apart from the moral support, you thus render the insurrection, and without which, it would, ere this have been subdued. I notify you, then, that hereafter, I shall not consider myself, at all, bound to make the blockade of my own sea-coast effective so as to prohibit you from reaching it."

The British Government will, thus, be reduced to the necessity of recognizing the Southern Confederacy as a Sovereign Power, and will prove that it has done well not to disarm.

The American vessels will dash at the English vessels that may violate, not the blockade, but the coast-line, to take on board cargoes of cotton, and to land cargoes of warlike munitions. British squadrons will, then, sweep down on the American ships, and there you have war nicely kindled.

In such an extremity, the Northern States will call upon the slaves; and all America will be in a blaze at the first boom of British cannon resounding on her shore.

England requires a war to restore her jeopardized renown, to create a diversion to her intestine ailments, and in order to obtain a supply of cotton.

Portugal has become but an English trading colony. England needs another Portugal in America, and Charleston might become an Oporto on a larger scale.

Peace and war are for England a balance of interests. Let us then, count up for her the costs of peace or war with America, and see on which side the scales will turn.

Let us first carry to the account of profit and loss the preparations for war, since they have, already, been made.

The United States form the greatest market in the world. Where the European consumes one, the American consumes four and five. In time of peace, exchange with the United States amounts to four milliards (of francs) annually, of which one-fourth goes to benefit the English. Since the war began, commercial exchanges have dwindled to one-half—that is to say, a loss of 500,000,000 francs to England in buying and selling. Here, then, we see, in round numbers, what the actual condition of affairs in America costs England—500,000,000 (francs) per annum. We do not mention cotton, because even with the product market open, the consumption market would, nevertheless, have been closed. The lack of cotton has corresponded with a proportionally diminished sale of cotton goods, and English stocks on hand exhausted in one direction, glut the market in the other. Therefore, it is not only a producing but, likewise, a consuming market that England sacrifices in not forcing access to the Southern States, and in not making war upon the Northern States. Considering everything, England will find that it is not to her interest to remain longer neutral in the American conflict.

But what is the use of talking about impending eventualities? Messrs. Mason and Slidell are at liberty, and all the rest is secondary. Was not the liberation of Messrs. Mason and Slidell worth the trouble of expending a few millions, of sending to sea a thousand vessels, manned by 120,000 sailors, and armed with 12,000 guns, enough, in fine, to overturn the world?

There is no change of policy behind this formidable apparatus; the friends of peace will continue to issue "addresses," and their propaganda will but redouble. If we have any demand to make of Portugal, and England should say to us: "It is with me that you have to deal," we will quietly proceed, as in 1858, and England will not say one word.

Has not the result which she has labored for with so much zeal and so many sacrifices been obtained? Have not Messrs. Mason and Slidell been given up to her?

*From the Presse.*

The surrender of Mason and Slidell is an official fact. A note from the Foreign-Office, communicated to the English journals, announces that the Government of the United States consents to surrender the prisoners when and where it may please England. It does not yet appear that Mr. Lincoln has accompanied his sensible decision with any declaration destined to consecrate the rights of neutrals and the right of asylum. The principle appealed to by him, if we are to depend upon the dispatches, is that of superior force. The United States decline making war, not because they recognize the justice of England's demands, but because they are not in a condition to do so. We hope that the question will not rest there; since it has been opened, it must be settled. Civilization must be secured from any sudden blow like that of the *San Jacinto*, which so greatly prejudices the interests of all. France, at the very opening of the dispute between England and America, boldly took her stand in favor of right and principle. It is to this initiative of hers that we still appeal in order that she may obtain for those rights and those principles which she has defended, a consecration such that they may hereafter be inviolable. Had the act of Capt. Wilkes been committed against the vessel of a State possessing no maritime power, would the reparation have been the same? This is a question that may still be asked; it must be made impossible for the future. In order that the rights belonging to all may be respected, the rule must be established that, hereafter, those who violate them shall be responsible for their offence, not to a separate State alone, but to the whole world.

*From the Patrie.*

We think somewhat as the *Times* does, when it admits that England has returned to the same position in relation to the Confederate States which it held previous to the capture of Mason and Slidell.

In a purely political point of view, this is true. But, if we examine the consequences of the conflict, the moral and material consequences that is to say, on the one side, the resentments excited, the chafings of national self-love, and the violent language interchanged in the polemics of the newspapers; and on the other, the numerous military preparations made by both parties, and chiefly by England—we perceive that the *Trent* affair has created a state of things that must inevitably precipitate a solution of the great question raised by the separation of the United States.

This question was laid down in Europe at the commencement of the struggle between North and South. Treated in all its phases and points of view, it should by this time have been reduced to its simplest terms: The recognition of the South by the European Powers.

Under the imminent menace of an Anglo-American war, we, for our part, did not hesitate to speak out. It was easy to foresee the measure which England would adopt in commencing hostilities. That measure is not called for, to-day, by strategical necessity. Is it the less so by political and commercial necessities?

Such is, evidently, the question the *Times* asked itself on receiving the news of the surrender of the *San Jacinto* prisoners; and it is the one we, too, now ask.

In reasoning thus, we are not thinking of any allusion to the numerous chances of disagreement which the New-York journals have seen fit to look forward to, in the future. It cannot be disputed that, in the existing state of affairs, facts equivalent to the overhauling of the *Trent* may arise and lead to fresh quarrels. But, let us consider things entirely apart from any eventual acts of violence and the position of England, of France and of Europe, in fine, in relation to the American States now engaged in fratricidal conflict appears to us as grave, both politically and commercially, as it was two months ago.

Recovering from the excitement caused by the *Trent* affair, the English journals are assuredly about to adopt the reasoning held by us, here. At what conclusion will they arrive? That is something we shall not be long in ascertaining, and that, too, is now the last word in the solution of the American question.

*From the Presse.*

It is to the circular of M. Thouvenel that the honor of the pacific termination of the difficulty provoked by the incident of the *Trent* chiefly belongs. Paying no attention to the timid counsels of those who advised an egotistical abstinence, on its part, from any interference; disdaining the insinuations of those who sought to induce it to accept, purely and simply, the violation of the right of asylum committed by the *San Jacinto*, so that it might turn such a precedent to its own account, an opportunity occurring; deaf to the instigation of the more or less outspoken enemies of liberty, who urged it to place itself in a hostile attitude toward the English people, the French Government has not deserted the cause which is at once the cause of honor, and of the principles it has always sustained. This, the only worthy policy, has also been found to be the most skillful too, and to-day the whole world coincides in rendering it full justice.

"Had not France repulsed certain advances," says the *Times*; "had the note of M. Thouvenel not been sent, the surrender of the prisoners would certainly not have taken place."

*From the Débats.*

The outburst of joy which broke forth in London, on the receipt of this intelligence, and of which the English journals convey to us the evidence, shows us to what extent England feared the war, after having, too precipitately, perhaps, adopted the course of conduct calculated to render it inevitable. England does not only use the language of national pride well satisfied; she draws long breaths, like one who feels a terrible load shaken from his breast. The *Morning Post*, indeed, affects a little coolness and diplomatic indifference. "We hope," it says, "that this tardy reparation is accompanied with suitable apologies."

But the *Times*, that instant and accurate echo of public opinion, glides lightly over the matter of apology, and, quite content to see the bugbear of a naval war dispelled, is in the mood to blame it. We reproduce, according to the telegraphic dispatches, the expressive article of the *Times*. Its language is at once joyous, worthy moderate and discreet.

*From the Courrier du Havre.*

Now, the honor of England is satisfied; is her purse also? It has been estimated that the preparations alone for eventual war with America have cost England at least three millions of pounds sterling without firing a shot. The *games of Mars* cost dearly, even when they have no tragic issue. Yet, in this sum of three millions of pounds are assuredly not included the depreciations of value which American securities have undergone in the hands of English capitalists threatened with bankruptcy by their transatlantic creditors, in case of war.

At this moment, England finds herself in a position very similar to that of a restaurateur who has prepared a superb banquet for a wedding which is broken off just as the guests are on their way to the table. The restaurateur, that he may not lose his time, trouble and expense, cudgels his brain to see whom he can get to eat his good things. Let us hope that the similarity will not go quite so far but that John Bull, after having spent three millions sterling in getting up a *dish in his own style* for Brother Jonathan, will make up his mind to eat it privately, at home, after having positively learned that Brother Jonathan has no appetite for it at this moment.

### ENGLAND AND AMERICA AS MARITIME POWERS.

*From the Opinion Nationale, Jan. 7.*

We said ten days ago: "It may be that President Lincoln, notified in time by the circular of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make up his mind to surrender the prisoners, and thus deprive England of every pretext for war."

The last news has given a greater air of probability to the hypothesis we laid down ten days ago. Although this news does not appear so decisive to us as it is considered by the majority of the public, we still ask for nothing better than the realization of those hopes of peace which it creates.

Granted, then, that the *Trent* affair is settled in an amicable manner. But, this incident has called up a question of maritime law, the solution of which, after so great a peril, can no longer be deferred. The right of search, with its complications in reference to articles prohibited and contraband of war, has too long, to the damage of neutrals, prevailed over the French principle so clearly and precisely expressed in the words: "The flag covers the goods."

The *Trent* affair will have, at least, had the advantage of obliging the maritime powers to restore to consideration the principle of the inviolability of the flag which has, for too long a period, been left in oblivion.

We do not think that England refuses to discuss the question; we know, at all events, by the Circular of M. Thouvenel that it has been laid down by France, and everything induces us to believe that the United States will adhere to it as they have done hitherto.

After the solution of the affair, and the settlement of the difficulty of maritime law involved in it, commercial relations which were interrupted for a moment, recommence, and the Marine Insurance Companies cease to impose exceptional war risks.

But will all be terminated then? and will there exist no other cause of conflict between England and America?

We are certainly inclined to hope so, but it is impossible for us to suppose it.

The same race lives on both sides of the ocean. The English will not easily renounce a scheme so expensively prepared, and the Americans will not, readily, forget the danger which has threatened them so closely. The English will not, probably, disarm; but the Americans certainly *will arm!*

A year ago, the latter had no regular army; now, they have seven hundred thousand men under arms. They have no military marine; but, ere six months shall have passed, they will have a formidable one. England knows this well. Will she, then, give the United States time to overcome their intestine war, and prepare themselves for war outside?

Already, the most frightful symptoms are manifesting themselves in the South. Terror, it is said, reigns at New-Orleans. Five hundred houses have been burnt at Charleston: the torch is the signal of insurrection to the slaves. Ah! may God spare these brethren who have become enemies—whom not even the divine sentiment of liberty could conciliate—from the chastisement they merit!

A partisan, as we are, of the abolition of Slavery, we cannot believe that it will bring a blessing, if acquired at the expense of conflagration, massacre and ruin.

Should the servile war extend, will the armaments of England have been altogether foreign to it? One thing is certain, that the Northern States have, hitherto, energetically put away from them this poisoned weapon in their contest with the South.

But, assailed by the menaces of England, at the very moment when they are loyally resisting the Southern rebellion, there are few Americans who will not exclaim, "Let us finish this!"

It will be said that we are invoking war. By no means! We are anxious, on the contrary, to find some means of preventing it, and we see no other, to speak frankly, than the *veto* of France, the *Trent* affair being put aside. But, upon what pretext can we prevent England from interfering in the United States, should servile warfare break out in the Southern Confederation? We will then have to let her proceed, and there are many who will find fault should we not imitate her example.

But, is it hoped that the United States will allow themselves to be dismembered without saying or doing anything? Recognition of the South and violation of the blockade mean the inevitable dissolution of the great American Confederacy; no one doubts this; all have, at least, the presentiment of it.

We must, then, look on while this new power, which, notwithstanding its disorders and excesses, cherished in its bosom the saving principle of civil liberty and social enfranchisement, annihilates itself beneath the double weight of intestine and foreign warfare!

After having established the balance of power upon the seas, the United States, we are told, threatened to overthrow it to their own advantage. Who says this? England, who is in a fair way to lose her maritime supremacy, and who desires to regain it.

We shall be reproached with flatly taking part against England and for the United States. Good Heavens! We lean toward the United States because England would like to annihilate them under the pretext of arresting their threatening development, and excessive pretensions. Were England menaced in her very existence as are the United States, to-day, who could reproach us for taking her part?

It is our conviction that England has designs against the existence of the United States; and the result, whatever it may be, of the *Trent* affair, cannot, in any degree, change our opinion on this point.

Is the amount expended by England in armaments, during the year, since the schism broke forth in America, very accurately known? A subsidy of three hundred million (francs) for the navy was voted in the month of March last; the expenses of the navy and the army together, have been raised to the enormous amount of seven hundred and sixty-five millions, (francs,) and the funds of three thousand savings banks have been put in requisition to give the finishing touch to these immense preparations. Will it do to have these formidable armaments fall back upon the hands of England for want of opportunity to use them? It was only to have herself respected, then, and for no other purpose, that she will have sent thirty thousand men to Canada; that she will have crammed her numberless vessels with cannon, and beaten the call to arms high and low among her maritime population?

Such demonstrations cost too much, according to our ideas, to go for nothing. The English understand the value of money too well to waste it on the pitiful gratification of wounded pride; and if this prodigious accumulation of military force had not been made in view of the United States, we should have reason to be still much more uneasy at it.

History presents us no example of an aristocracy so admirably and powerfully organized as the English aristocracy, and which has so worthily maintained itself at the full height of every occasion, whether good or bad. Peace and war have ever been in its hands a means of government, and a convenient attribute of its position. A nation exacting in its demands, both at home and abroad, was to be satisfied. The British aristocracy has provided for this necessity with a truly admirable comprehension of its mission, in one place by requirements fulfilled, and in another by ambitious yearnings gratified.

But, to-day, whether it be that the adherents have grown or the masters declined in power, the equilibrium is visibly disturbed in their domain.

The English aristocracy, Whig or Tory, alike, has none but senile representatives in the conduct of public affairs; and, for nearly twenty years past, it has been unable to recruit its forces with either a Pitt or a Sir Robert Peel.

Still, for it, the necessity for action exists, if it would not let itself be swamped. If it permit this, it is lost. England has other species of wretchedness to guage than the miseries of ages in Ireland. An issue for these social ulcers must be found, since they cannot be eradicated.

The cotton crisis is but one phase of the evil—it is not the germ of it.

Peace no longer suffices the English; for the markets of the world are daily growing narrower before them, owing to the effects of competition, and they feel ill at ease, and jeopardized at every point where they do not rule as masters.

What is happening in reference to cotton has proved this, thoroughly.

Pacific agitation would assuredly ruin the English oligarchy; military agitation may save it. It is in a war then, that it will seek safety.

Would to God, that events may occur to contradict us!

### The Rival American War Vessels in Southampton Water.

*Correspondence of the London News.*

Southampton, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Her Majesty's ship *Argus* has been placed at the service of Capt. Patey, R. N., the Admiralty Superintendent here, for the poupose of conveying dispatches to the *Dauntless* frigate, and other purposes rendered necessary by the presence of the Confederate and Federal war steamers *Nashville* and *Tuscarora* in our waters. The *Argus* is stationed at the mouth of the docks.

It is now believed that the mysterious movement of the *Tuscarora* yesterday, in leaving her moorings, was a ruse to prevent the *Nashville* from getting under weigh for 24 hours, since, the former having left, the latter could not start for a day a night afterwards. Southampton, it is said, will be the headquarters of the *Tuscarora* for a year or two. It is understood that the orders of the *Tuscarora* are never to lose sight of the *Nashville* for a longer period than is absolutely necessary; to blockade her in Southampton, and if she once leaves to chase her as long as she is at sea. It is thought that the *Tuscarora* would not have such particular charge of a feebly-armed ship like the *Nashville*, when it is known where a dangerous ship like the *Sumter* is, if some other Federal man-of-war is not on the lookout for the daring privateer. Some of the guns of the *Tuscarora* are nearly 11 feet in length. Both Captains, Pegrim and Craven, have each a son, an officer, on board their respective ships. The Royal Mail steamer *Seine* brought very few passengers yesterday, Americans being afraid to travel on account of the *Trent* affair, and because Federal and Confederate war-ships are in the track of the English mail packets. At St. Thomas the Federal man-of-war *Quaker City* would hold no communication with any one. Even the English Admiralty agents were not allowed on board. This conduct was pursued, it was understood, in order that the movements of the *Quaker City* in search of the Confederate privateer *Sumter* might be kept secret. This port is likely to be very shortly crowded with American war-vessels, both Federals and Confederates, who will be watching each other, while British men-of-war will be watching both. Even the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville* here impose a considerable expense on the British Government, as every movement of the belligerents has to be taken cognizance of and reported night and day.

### A PANEGYRIC OF REBELLION—THE NASHVILLE AND TUSCARORA.

*From the London Herald.*

It is due to the Confederates to remark that they have carefully avoided, from the very first, any act likely to annoy, inconvenience or embarrass our Government. The *Nashville* or the *Sumter* had just the same right to search British ships that may appertain to the *San Jacinto*; but they have not done so. They might, if they pleased, have lain in wait for American vessels coming out of our harbors, with just the same right, and no more, than the Federal corvette now watching for the *Nashville* at Southampton, but they have not attempted anything of the kind. *Their conduct throughout has been marked by a strict observance of all those rules of international courtesy and of civilized warfare which their enemies have systematically violated.* While the Federal ships have been hunting in every direction for individual citizens of the Confederate States, with a view to seize and treat them as rebels, the *Sumter* and *Nashville* have released all the captives taken by them in American prizes. While the army of Gen. McClellan has distinguished itself *by burning undefended villages, destroying property, and murdering unarmed men, without any attempt on the part of its officers, or of the Government, to maintain discipline or to punish the marauders, the Confederate Generals have promptly repressed the abominable, but, under the circumstances, very natural practice of shooting the sentries of the invading force. In short, the North have carried on the war by sea like pirates and by land like savages; the South, like a civilized people, maintaining, even in a struggle for existence, the forbearance and courtesy which distinguish regular warfare from the murderous conflicts of barbarians.* It is not to be tolerated, therefore, that within British jurisdiction the former should be allowed to encroach upon the recognized usages of nations to the injury of the latter. England has refused to interfere in the quarrel at all; it would be most unworthy of her now passively to allow the violation of her neutrality by the stronger of the two parties to the prejudice of the weaker; to betray the duties of hospitality toward the countrymen of Commodore Tatnall in favor of the countrymen of Capt. Wilkes.

### THE VERY LATEST PER ANGLO-SAXON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.]

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 17.

The *Tuscarora*, after a day's absence from Southampton, during which she steamed through the Needles, has again returned.

Notwithstanding the rumored sale of the *Nashville*, she continued to fly the Confederate flag. No sale has been registered at the Admiralty.

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 17.

It is reported that England has no objection to examine the question of guarantee for the rights of neutrals by diplomatic correspondence, but would be opposed to a Congress on the question.

Constantinople, Saturday, Jan. 11.

An Imperial Hatti has been read at the Porte promising immediate financial reforms. The payment of all official salaries is stopped until March. The system of farming out the taxes is resumed.

Bulgarian emigrants in Russia are ill treated, and universally desire to return.

Many wrecks, and great loss of life, are reported in the Black Sea.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The *Moniteur* denies the report of an imminent rupture of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Denmark.

### Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

Liverpool, Sunday, Jan. 26.

Cotton—Sales of three days, 19,000 bales; prices are easier, and the decline is stated at ⅛d.@¼d. mostly on the Middling and lower qualities. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

Breadstuffs—Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour dull and declined 6d.@1s.; Wheat declined 1d.@2d.; Red Western, 11s.@12s.; Red Southern, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d. Corn easier; Mixed, 31s.@31s. 6d.

Provisions—The same authorities report Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork tending downward. Bacon still declining; sales at 38s.@40s. Lard nominal. Tallow easier; sales at 49s.

Produce—Sugar quiet but steady. Rice—sales small. Coffee steady. Ashes flat; Pots 36s., Pearls 35s. Resin quiet and tending downward; common 13s. 3d. @13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 74s.

London, Thursday, Jan. 16.

Wheat dull and 2s. lower. Flour heavy at 1s. decline. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee firm and unchanged. Rice dull and drooping. Tallow quiet at 48s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 43½@42½ discount; Erie Shares, 27½@28½.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 93@93¼ for Money.

### LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 17.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 40,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛d. @¼d. ℔ ℔., the greater decline being on the lower qualities. Speculators took 17,500, exporters 8,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fair Orleans | 14¼d. | Middling Orleans | 13⅛d. |
| Fair Mobiles | 13¾d. | Middling Mobiles | 12⅞d. |
| Fair Uplands | 13½d. | Middling Uplands | 12¾d. |

The stock is estimated at 567,000 bales, including 235,000 American.

Breadstuffs.—Flour steady. Wheat active, and has an upward tendency. Corn quiet, but steady.

Provisions quiet but steady.

London, Friday, Jan. 17.

Consols for money 93¼.

Illinois Central Shares 43½@42½ discount; Erie Shares, 28; New-York Central Shares, 71@73.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £245,000.

## GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

### OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE EXPEDITION—THE WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. SMITH'S COMMAND—AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH—A DESERTER FROM THE REBELS AT CLARKSVILLE—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, ETC.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 24, 1862.

Since my last, I have been up the Ohio, as far as Paducah, to obtain, if possible, some information of the missing command of Gen. Smith. It will be remembered that Gen. Smith started from Paducah at the same time that Gens. McClernand, Grant and Payne left Cairo; and by many it is thought that it was the intention of the leaders to concentrate their forces upon some middle ground, and thereafter conduct operations in common. Whether Gen. Smith failed to find the road leading to Gen. Grant, or whether Gen. Grant missed the route leading to Gen. Smith—whether the former lost his way generally, or whether the latter lost *his*, is more than I can tell; it is only known that Gen. Grant *did* succeed in retracing his advance from Fort Jefferson and Cairo while Gen. Smith still wanders among the woody, muddy, perplexing labyrinths of Kentucky.

I found that only one man connected with Gen. Smith had returned, and he stated that he did not know where they had been nor what they had been after, nor when the main body would be likely to return, although it was generally thought that the command was on its way back, and would probably reach Paducah last night or to-day. They met no body of the enemy, had burned some houses, destroyed and confiscated a quantity of other kinds of secession property, and arrested a few rebels who were foolish enough to stay at home instead of taking their shotguns and joining the rebels at Columbus. This is, in substance, all of the fruits of the Grand Expedition, as gathered by the left wing under Gen. Smith.

Paducah is a beautiful little place, of some eight thousand inhabitants, and is situated at the point where the Tennessee River debouches into the Ohio. Anticipating an attack by the rebels from the direction of the Tennessee River, a strong fort has been erected, and now is nearly completed. It is called Fort Anderson—in honor, I suppose, of the hero of Sumter—and is situated on the bank of the Ohio, about a mile below the Tennessee. It surrounds a handsome building, now used as a marine hospital, and is mounted with guns, sufficient in quantity and weight to sink in twenty minutes all the rebel gunboats this side of the Gulf. The weather at Paducah affords a very agreeable contrast to that of more northern latitudes—the air was mild and balmy, the sun as brilliant and genial as in Spring-time, the streets dry and almost dusty. The soldiers are mightily pleased with the location, as well they may be, for certainly a more pleasant one does not exist. The regulations are very strict in regard to the selling of liquors. Yet, in spite of all this, a fair share of those garrisoning the place were as happy as men usually are who have their "kegs full" of that delectable compound retailed to soldiers under the name and style of "whisky."

On our way back we were joined by a young deserter, from Clarksville, on the Cumberland River. He is a boy aged only thirteen years, and is the son of a widow living in Carlinsville, Ill. Being poor, she gave the boy to a man in Kentucky, who promised to "bring him up," educate him, &c., until of age, in consideration of such return as he could make in the way of labor. Some six weeks since his master joined the rebel army, taking young Jordan along as a body-servant. He remained with them about four weeks, and then ran away, and succeeded in reaching Paducah after traveling and begging about two weeks. The officers at Paducah passed him to Cairo, and from this place he will probably be sent to his mother. He is a boy of great intelligence and observation for one so young; he brought considerable important information, and submitted to a rigid examination without contradicting himself in the slightest particular. Clarksville is situated some twenty miles from the north border of Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, and nearly southwest from Bowling-Green. At present there is a force stationed there of six Tennessee regiments, and several battalions, and sixty-day men from the same and other States. They are generally well-armed, and have an ample supply of ammunition, clothing and food. Two gunboats, the *Zena* and *Straggler*, have just been completed. They are cased in iron, and carry each eight guns, from thirty-twos rifled to sixty-fours.

Here in Cairo things are but little changed, save that hourly additions are being made to the already vast corps of newspaper correspondents. This accumulation of reporters here has grown to be a positive nuisance. You meet a reporter at every step—they block up the avenues to headquarters, a reporter is attached to every button on the coat of every official—they are constantly appealing for passes, horses, saddles, blankets, news, copies of official papers, a look into private letters and for things, in short, whose use and extent are only appreciated by omniscience. Fain would I deal tenderly with that profession of which I am such an unworthy member, but in the present case to forbear to say something is impossible. If one would be convinced of what an utter humbug the present system of corresponding is composed of, he need only to refer to the telegraphic "specials" which occupy the columns of almost any paper in direct *rapport* with this point. The slightest movement of troops is instantly magnified into something of gigantic importance, the next day it is contradicted, to be followed the day after by a lie, more astounding, if possible, than that of the first. The public has a right to demand that this combination of irresponsible shallowness, sensational lying and idiocy be put a stop to—that newspapers put men here who have brains enough to judge to some slight extent of the true character of the most common events, and who are not constantly leading their readers in the dark mazes of the falsehood and stupidity in which they themselves are constantly wandering.

So pertinacious and many are the applications by reporters to the Government for transportation, news, &c., that officials have become disgusted, and now a special exception is made in almost every undertaking against this class. The old stagers—officers who have been here a few months—very generally turn the first corner at sight of a reporter. Others—those who are just entering the department, and who are anxious to see something concerning "the gentlemanly and efficient Colonel Blank, of the Four Hundredth Blank"—are more pliable, and from them the pertinacious usually succeed in extracting the few favors that are now granted to the corps. A reform is needed in this department more than any other.

The assertion that the late movement in Kentucky was to effect an extended reconnoissance in the vicinity of Columbus is simply sheer nonsense, and is, as it deserves to be, laughed at by every one here who has learned of such a construction. Of exactly such a kind is the statement that the enemy fled from Camp Beauregard at the approach of our troops, leaving their tents and baggage. There is not a particle of truth in either statement, and most particularly so in the case of the last; nor is there in the one that our forces penetrated within four miles of Columbus, driving in the rebel pickets, and such other palpable nonsense. I have no desire to detract one iota from the measure of merit to which our troops are entitled, but it is entirely too bad that the pabulum of the public should be composed wholly of such outrageous, barefaced falsehoods. This, again, is the result of that system of reporting which, magnifying some unimportant movement into one of consequence, is obliged to follow it up with some monstrous exaggeration, in order to satisfy public expectation.

Troops this afternoon are being transferred from Fort Holt, opposite here, to Smithland—a point on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cumberland River. It is about ten miles from Paducah, and as being the base of operations against the country along the Cumberland, is a place of considerable importance. Three regiments, the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-second Illinois, and Seventh Iowa, have left here for Smithland this afternoon, and it is probable more will soon follow—making in all, including those already there, a force sufficient both for offensive and defensive operations. I shall probably go up there to-morrow, and will then be able to give more particulars in relation to the force and its objects.

Among the curiosities here is the model of a new projectile, invented by Capt. Carson, of whom some mention was made in a former letter from this point. It is intended to secure the rotary motion now given to missiles by rifled bores, by a process infinitely cheaper, and which is yet quite as, if not more effective. In outward appearance, the ball is generally conical, like the Minié, or "slug" projectile. Passing through it lengthwise, are four holes, which do not go straight through, but twist slightly in their passage, so that when thrown forward the inner sides of the apertures act against the air so as to produce a rotary motion.

The principle involved is precisely that which produces motion in a windmill—the inner surfaces of the passages acting against the air, as the wind does against the arms of the mill.

Experiments have been conducted with small balls, with a result in the highest degree satisfactory—the balls fired from a smooth-bore musket obtaining a range greater even than that of Minié balls fired from a grooved rifle. Experiments on a larger scale will probably now take place, and the applicability of the new projectile for smoth-bore artillery be thoroughly tested. Competent military men speak of its capacity with great confidence, and predict that it will effect a complete revolution in the use of projectiles.

This afternoon a gunboat, bearing a flag of truce, under charge of Col. Webster, of the Ordnance Department, went down to Columbus. The object, I believe, was to send down some prisoner, whose name I did not learn, and if possible, at the same time, to affect some arrangement whereby the family of a man named Flanders, who lately reached here from New-Orleans, may be permitted to join him at the North. The party on the boat going down was very select—consisting of Col. Webster, Ex-Adjt.-Gen. Matthews, of Illinois, and several ladies. No gentlemen or reporters were permitted to accompany the boat, hence the world will generally be in darkness relative to the details of the trip. It is to be hoped that the ladies enjoyed the expedition. They have but few recreations at this dull place, and it is no more than right that they should be occasionally treated by Uncle Sam to a small boating or other excursion, in which they can be secure at once from the intrusion of gentlemen and the vulgar impertinences of reporters. Such amenities in the midst of "war's desolations" are like violets near a snowbank—all the prettier from the contrast.

The gunboat fleet is a little nearer completion—and but little—than it was last week. The great trouble is a want of men. The boats could be easily made ready for active service in a week, yet would be of but little use without a much larger force of sailors. Bounties, and the slow process of enlistment, seem to effect nothing; it will be necessary to resort to some more summary way of filling up the vacancies. Probably not less than from five to eight hundred men are needed before the force will be fully up to its necessary strength.

The work on the *Benton* slowly approaches completion. A little more work on the pilot-house, and she will be as impervious to shell or shot as though a bank of solid iron. Owing to her immense weight, the machinery is found to be not as powerful as it should be—but, even as it is, she will be entirely effective for any service not requiring a speed greater than four or five miles an hour.

Lieut. Nathaniel C. Bryant, of the United States Navy, has been appointed to the command of the gunboat *Cairo*. Lieut. Bryant, although a young man, comparatively, has been twenty-four years in the service, during which time he has served in almost every quarter of the globe. He will make a most efficient officer.

The burning of O'Neill's Mills, near Blandville, Ky., by order of Gen. Grant, is deemed, at least, a case of great hardship. He was to a great extent forced by the Secessionists to work for them, under penalty that his mills should be burned if he did not. During the late expedition, Gen. Grant and others shared his hospitality, which was dealt out to them in no niggardly measure. After being the guest of a man, it seemed severe to turn about immediately, and reduce him and a large family to absolute beggary.

GALWAY.

### Couches for the Hospitals.

Surgeon-Gen. Finley has sent to the hospitals at Washington a newly-invented spring couch, which is intended to take the place of the old fashioned slat cot or bedstead. This new bed is equally adapted to camps and hospitals, and can be taken apart and tied up almost in a man's handkerchief. The bottom is made of thin slats of pine of the smoothest quality, which are provided with elastic springs of finely tempered metal, which yield comfortably to the pressure of the sick or wounded. These couches will require only a very light mattress, weighing four pounds, thus dispensing with the heavy straw or hair mattress, generators of malaria or fever, and giving beside a much more comfortable bed to the soldier.

It is only by the merest accident that the public or the Press ever hear of any one of the many sources of health and comfort which the regular Medical Bureau of the army is constantly providing for the sick. The Medical Staff is so quiet and unostentatious in its operations, that people who judge of the merits of others only in comparison to the noise they make, would be led to think it idle and careless. Were it not that the information is furnished us through a patient who has made trial of one of these beds, their being in use would remain a secret known principally to those who used them. The Staff cannot publish voluminous pamphlets reflecting glory upon itself. Its duty is to do its work and report only to the heads of the Government. It should not be thus confined in its reports. Congress should order the printing, at some regular period, of reports from the Surgeon-General's Bureau, so that the people may know all that is done by the Medical Staff for the health of the troops.

## THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

### SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a large amount of interesting matter regarding the recent victory in Kentucky. One correspondent gives the following description of scenes subsequent to the battle:

My first inquiry was for the Kentucky Twelfth; but no one could tell me where they were, or what part they had taken in the action. Only one dead man had been brought in. The body laid upon the ground in front of one of the Minnesota tents, surrounded by some twenty soldiers. It had been stripped of all the clothing except the pants, and two soldiers were busy in washing off the mud with which it had been covered. It was almost as white and transparent as the most delicate wax-work. The fatal wound was in the breast, and was evidently made by a pistol ball, as it could be easily covered with the end of my finger. There was another wound upon the inside of his right arm above the elbow, and still another glancing wound a little above the hip. This was Zollicoffer! He whose name had so long been a terror to men who loved their country, on the banks of the Cumberland. With some doubts in my mind at the time as to whether this was really the body of the rebel chief, I turned away to visit the field of battle.

The hospital tents had been hastily pitched in a small open field at the cross roads, and along the edge of the woods skirting the south side of this field were the first marks of the storm of destruction which had raged so fearfully an hour before. Nearly through the middle of the field is the road leading to Mill Springs, in a south or southwesterly direction. I entered the woods on the east side of this road. Along the edge of the open field lay the bodies of four or five of our men. As I advanced into the woods, the marks of cannon shot could be seen on every side, but I saw none of those marks nearer than twenty feet from the ground; nor did I see a dead or wounded man who had been struck with a cannon shot. Dr. Cliffe, Zollicoffer's Brigade Surgeon, afterwards told me that among all their wounded, so far as they had come in, only one had been injured by artillery, and he had lost his arm. Passing through the woods from the first open field, a distance of nearly half a mile, we reach another open, half-cleared field on the left of the road. In this field there stands some deadened timber, many large stumps and trees, some of the latter having been cut down, and some fallen from decay. In this field the ground is quite steep, with a southern descent to near the centre of the field, and then rises as rapidly till you reach the woods on the south. In the eastern part of this field is a log house and barn and an apple orchard. Eighty-five dead rebels lay in this field, which, by way of distinction, I will call the "old field." Further on, and to the right of the road, is the cornfield where the brave Indiana Tenth suffered so severely. In the woods and along the road the scene was dreadful. One body was placed in a sitting posture, with the back leaning against a tree, the hands crossed in his lap, his eyes partly open, and lips slightly parted. The ball had entered his left breast, just above the region of the heart. Another laid upon his side, with head and arms thrown back; the ball had cut away a part of his skull over his left eye. Among a score or more of our own noble dead, I saw not one badly-mangled body, like those which I saw at Vienna.

My own brave boy was either among the slain or pursuing the flying foe. In which of these positions I might find him I knew not. I could possibly enjoy no higher honor than in the sacrifice of all I held dear, for the salvation of my country. With all the anxieties common to parents, I searched for his well-known countenance among the slain. So close was the resemblance in many cases, that my pulse quickened and my brain began to reel. I remembered that he wore a pair of boots of peculiar make, and before I looked in the face of a corpse, I looked at the boots, till at last I felt confident I had found what I sought. I looked again and again before I dared to let my eyes rest upon the face. There was a mark—not on his. I passed on in haste, but suddenly felt compelled to stop once more; against a tree, leaned back in the most classic composure, was the fairest and most beautiful countenance I ever saw in death. No female complexion could be more spotless. The silky locks of wavy auburn hair fell in rich profusion upon fair temples and a faultless forehead. Some friendly hand had parted his garments, baring his breast, from which the red current of life flowed out, and had bathed his temples, which were still warm, but had ceased to throb forever. Among the wounded of our men, it was really comforting to see with what patient heroism they bore their pains. I said to one poor fellow, with a shattered leg, "You must be in great pain; can I do anything for you?" He said, "There are others worse off than me; when they are carried in, you can tell them where I am if you please." Another man had a ball through his right hand, breaking two of the bones. He had done it up himself with a wet bandage, and with his other hand was carrying one corner of a stretcher with a wounded man. Carrying another corner of the same stretcher, was a man with his head and face covered with blood. He said he was not hurt at all; he had only lost a large piece of his hat, and a small piece of his scalp.

In the "old fields" among the rebels, some of the scenes were horrid and revolting in the extreme. A large number of the dead were shot in the head. One was shot directly in the eye, and the brain was oozing from the wound. Five dead and one wounded lay behind one log; all but the wounded one were shot in the head. One rebel had a ball through his neck which had destroyed the power of speech—though I don't think his wound was mortal. Several of the dead were old and gray-headed men. A dark-complexioned man with a heavy black beard, who said he was from Mississippi, was lying on the ground with a broken thigh. He was stern and sullen—he had only one favor to ask—that was that some one of us would kill him. I said to him, "We will soon take you to the surgeon, and do all we can to relieve you, for we are satisfied you have been deceived by wicked men, and do not know what you have been doing." To which he meekly replied—"That is possible." A young man, quite a boy, begged me not to let the Linconites kill him. An elderly man sat with his back against a stump with a ball directly through the centre of the head at the base of the brain. There was a ghastly grin upon his countenance—his eyes were stretched widely open and staring wildly into vacancy, while his breath was rapid, deep and heavy. His was a living death, for he was senseless. A lad of 14, with a mashed ankle, protested his innocence and begged to be taken care of. He said he was pressed into the service and had never fired a gun at a Union man, and never would. Numbers of rebels made in effect the same declaration.

I left these fields of human suffering with feelings such as I never before experienced. The freshness of death seemed to fill the whole atmosphere. It was a scene which a man needs only to look upon once in his lifetime in order to occupy all his power of reflection. Following the wake of our victorious and pursuing army, the roads, adjoining fields and woods were strewn with blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, hats, boots, shoes, guns, cartridge-boxes, broken wagons, &c., as perfect a scene of destruction as can well be imagined. I soon came up with our rear guard, and reached the advance column about 2 o'clock P. M.

*Our forces reached within a mile of the enemy's works about 4½ P. M. It needed but small discrimination to see that they would make but a feeble resistance. It might have been good generalship, but certainly was bad common sense, to leave the assault upon the rebel works till morning. They evidently had removed all their artillery but two pieces when we opened upon them, and had their works been attacked at once, the steamboat and warehouse, with its stores, and 4,000 prisoners, might have been secured.*

The most of the men had little or nothing to eat from early on Saturday morning till they bivouacked near the enemy's works on Sunday night. Rations of crackers, sugar and potatoes were given out, and the boys busied themselves in roasting potatoes till a late hour. I laid down upon the ground in the same mess with Cols. Hoskins, Wolford and Clay, Surgeon Richardson and others. Fortunately, the night was not cold. At early dawn extensive arrangements were made for bombarding the enemy's works. To the left of the works, and nearly two miles above their ferry, is a sharp elevation, upon which stands the house of Mr. Brown. The family had left. From this elevation we could look down into their camp, a distance of three-fourths of a mile to their first works. Their steamboat was also in plain sight; the night before it was making frequent trips across the river, but it made more on Monday morning. Gen. Thomas stood upon the top of the log-house with his glass, while the brass guns were practicing on the steamboat. Our shells fell short, when two 10-pound Parrot guns were ordered up. After several shots the distance was reached with a 15-second fuse, but the shell exploding too high, the piece was lowered and brought into position, when the flames burst from the steamboat and warehouse. The enemy had set them afire. Our artillery now ceased firing, and the army advanced toward their works, in four or five grand columns. I rode forward through the lines, and went into the camp of a rebel Tennessee regiment, before our army had reached it by 300 yards. When the Stars and Stripes were raised in the rebel camp, the whole line came to a halt, while the bands played the "Star-Spangled Banner." Everything had been left in the haste of the rebels. Nothing was destroyed. In the Quartermaster's cabin of a Tennessee Regiment were 2 hhds. sugar, 2 bbls. rice, 5 sacks coffee, 1½ hhds. bacon, several barrels of pork, potatoes, soap, candles, &c. In the Surgeon's quarters, his marble mortar in the centre, and little square pieces of paper, with a knife beside them, cards upon a box, as though the game was half played, and many other evidences of a sudden panic and hasty flight were everywhere to be seen. Were other evidences of such a state of things wanting, it could be seen at the river where they had made an attempt to get their artillery and part of their baggage train on to the boat. There was one general smash. The leading teams had missed the platform, and all behind them had run on to each other in turn. Eleven cannon (two had been left on the way from Webb's Cross Roads,) and probably not less than 200 wagons, with the horses already harnessed to them, were all mixed in general confusion. When I left on Thursday evening, *Col. Hoskins told me the captured horses and mules would probably reach 2,000.* Prisoners were being brought in in little squads, and Capt. Alexander, of Wolford's Cavalry, reported that he had 200 penned up in the rocks two miles below their camp. Crittenden's entire force (except himself,) consisting of about 2,000 men, are supposed to be on this side of the river.

I returned from the rebel camp in company with Dr. Straw and his prisoner, Dr. D. B. Cliffe, of Franklin, Tenn., Zollicoffer's Brigade Surgeon. Dr. Cliffe seems much of a gentleman, and claims to be a Union man. He says he had to enlist or quit the country; but he had never taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He confirmed the news of the death of Zollicoffer, and cut several sticks and limbs, as mementos, from near the place where he fell. Besides Dr. Cliffe, I saw several other prisoners, who seemed to be gentlemen; but the mass of them were rough, hard, unpolished subjects—just such a set as one would be likely to judge "fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

I have only noted such items as came under my own observation, and comparatively only a few of them. The order of battle and acts of personal bravery will be better told by those who witnessed them. Lieut. E. G. Jacobs told me he saw a Minnesotian coolly advance from the ranks some distance, and placing his rifle by the side of a tree, take a long, deliberate aim toward the old log house, when a rebel head, which had been peering from behind the corner of the house, was suddenly discovered to have a body attached to it by its pitching at full length from the end of the house. I found seven dead bodies in this old building, who must have been killed by close shooting between the logs. *When I left 190 rebels had been buried in the "old field," and many were still in the woods.* Thirty-eight of our own men had been buried in the first field, near the tents.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### The Public Poor House Presented—Shocking Condition of its Inmates.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County concluded their labors on Wednesday, and came in with 31 indictments, making a total of 61 for the term. They were dismissed with the thanks of the Court. The Jury handed in the following presentment:

"The attention of the Grand Jury has been called to the deplorable condition of the public Poor-house on the farm commonly known as the Poor-house Farm.

The condition and management of the Poor-house, as detailed to us by the testimony of witnesses, are exceedingly discreditable. The following facts have been elicited: The state of the Poor-house has been shown to be dirty and filthy in the extreme. Numbers of the paupers were huddled together indiscriminately in the same room—both sexes—and white and colored.

Three children of the tender ages of three, five and eight years, were sent to the Poorhouse during the last Summer, and remained there for nine weeks without a change of clothing, and, when reclaimed by their parents, were incrusted with scabs, and covered with lice.

Some of the paupers were not furnished with a change of garments more than once a year, and wore their clothes until they dropped off. At one time last Summer one old pail was the only convenience used there for drawing and carrying water. The fences were down, the buildings dilapidated, and the condition of the men melancholy in the extreme.

In the opinion of the Grand Jury, the above facts should not pass by without the severest condemnation.

The Poorhouse Farm is the property of the Townships of Bergen, Bayonne, North Bergen, West Hoboken, Union, and the Cities of Hudson and Hoboken, and, in the judgment of the Grand Jury, they should share in the condemnation which should be meted out for such discreditable management.

The presentment was ordered to be published.

The commencement of Criminal Trials is set down for Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The suit of *Frederick Wrege vs. Henry Westcott*, to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by assault and battery, was terminated yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of six cents damages for plaintiff.

*George Janeway vs. James Jackson.*—This was a suit to recover damages for a horse claimed to be worth $800. It appears that the parties came in collision while driving on the Bergen plank-road last Summer, by which Mr. Janeway's horse sustained injuries resulting in the horse's death. It was shown that Mr. Janeway was driving on the plank at the right of the road, and consequently Mr. Jackson, who was also on the plank, should have turned to the right. Verdict for plaintiff, $400.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 48 bbls. Ashes, 9,201 bbls. Flour, 810 sacks Corn Meal, 2,114 bushels Wheat, 9,163 bushels Corn, 507 bushels Rye, 2,278 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 3,098 pkgs. Provisions, and 384 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30bbls., including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day were confined to 70 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 50 bags Jamaica at 21½c., and 120 bags Rio, part at 19½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet firm. Sales, 150 bales, at prices ranging from 32c.@34c. for Middlings, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened tamely, to-day. Holders were generally eager to sell, but reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. The home trade demand was very moderate, and the export inquiry is limited. The *Anglo Saxon's* news depressed prices, and low grades declined a shade, which subsequently encouraged shippers to buy more freely. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 14,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 7 @$5 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 35@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@ $5 95 ℔ bbl.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 40 | @ | $5 50 |
| Extra State | 5 70 | @ | 5 90 |
| Superfine Western | 5 35 | @ | 5 50 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 65 | @ | 6 20 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 70 | @ | 6 30 |
| Inferior extra Ohio | 5 80 | @ | 5 85 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 5 85 | @ | 5 95 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 00 | @ | 6 75 |
| Fancy Genessee | 5 90 | @ | 6 00 |
| Extra Genessee | 6 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 90 | @ | 7 00 |

Southern Flour is depressed and lower; sales 1,570 bbls. at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive including superfine at $5 45 @ $5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited demand, as well for export as for home use, at drooping prices. Sales, 10,500 bushels, including a small lot of White Western, at $1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 38 in store; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 30, and Red State at $1 35 for Winter, and $1 25 for Spring; amber Long Island and Jersey at $1 40 ℔ bush. Corn opened dull, but closed with more activity and increased firmness. Sales have been confined to 65,400 bush. at 63½c. @64c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, 60c.@ 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 64½c. @65c. for old do. and do., ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and fair demand, at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 13,000 bushels, including State, at 86½c.@90c., and California at 75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet but steady, at 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 ℔s. Sales, 900 bales.

HOPS—Are in very moderate demand at unchanged prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@23c. ℔ ℔.

METALS—Continue quiet at former prices.

MOLASSES—Small sales were made, to-day, including New-Orleans at 50c., Porto Rico at 40c., and English Island at 33c.@35c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in slack demand, at irregular prices; 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold at $1 42½@$1 45 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have attracted less attention, including Crude Sperm at $1 40@1 45; Crude Whale, at 50c.@ 53c.; and Linseed at 84c.@86c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively demand, chiefly for future delivery, at uniform quotations. Sales 5,800 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess; $13@$13 25 for new Mess, deliverable in February, March and April; $12 75@$13 37½ for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4 5-16c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for Hams; 4c.@ 4¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is unaltered; sales 875 boxes at 6c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is depressed and declining; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and 750 kegs, at 8¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand, at steady prices; sales, since our last, 840 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues quiet, at 5¼c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔.

SALT—A cargo of Turks Island was sold, on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Sales have been moderate since our last, having comprised 810 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 7c.@8¾c.; 800 bags Pernambuco, on private terms, and a small lot of Siam, at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 53,000 ℔s. at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 24c.@24¼c., chiefly at 24c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were limited; rates tended downward. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 10½d. @3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d. Corn, 7½d.@7¾d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d.; Petroleum, 7s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon, and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@ 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@30s.; and Logwood, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Newry, Ireland, a Swedish brig, with Wheat, in bulk, at 10c. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 4s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Clover Seed, 30s.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Logwood, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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*We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.*

*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

## Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches and correspondence from Fortress Monroe contain some additional intelligence from the Burnside Expedition. Everything, at last accounts, was progressing quite favorably. The pleasant weather now prevailing in that region has enabled the water and tugboats delayed at Hampton Roads to proceed to Hatteras Inlet, where the services of the tugs will be of the greatest value. An official dispatch has also been received at the Navy Department from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, which represents everything to be progressing favorably. He anticipates being soon "at the enemy."

Our dispatches from Missouri indicate that a considerable army of National troops is concentrating at Lebanon, about forty miles from Springfield, with the purpose of marching on that place to force PRICE and his rebel horde either to fight or to leave the State. Gen. CURTIS and Staff have left Rolla, to join the army in the field, and Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS is already with the advance. Gen. SIGEL had also, at last accounts, reached Rolla from St. Louis, and was preparing to go forward with the expedition. We may soon look for stirring news from Southwest Missouri.

Our correspondent on board the steam-transport *Cahawba*, which arrived at Annapolis on the 28th inst., gives some interesting particulars relative to the sinking of the second stone fleet in Maffit's Channel, one of the entrances to Charleston Harbor. Operations were delayed by the stormy weather until Saturday, when the vessels were dismasted and sunk in the same manner as those in the main channel. They were towed to their places by the *Cahawba* and the *Marion*. There are now off Charleston on blockading duty, the gunboats *Pocahontas*, *Augusta*, *Alabama* and *Penguin*, and the bark *Roebuck*.

The official report of the killed and wounded at the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., states that 38 were killed and 134 wounded. Of the rebels 190 were buried on the field, and 74 wounded were cared for by the National surgeons.

Mr. FLANDERS, formerly Secretary of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, has succeeded in reaching Washington. He intends to give testimony before the Departments as to the state of existing feeling in New-Orleans. He seems to think that the Union sentiment of some of the people there has been entirely obliterated.

Capt. NYE and all of the crew, except one, of the wrecked steamer *City of New-York*, arrived in this City Wednesday morning. Capt. NYE makes a statement to the effect that, if the tow-boat *Ceres* had taken a line which he offered, the vessel might have been saved. He also relates other incidents connected with the wreck of the vessel.

### FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *City of Washington* arrived here last evening, and the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland, yesterday morning, bring four days' later news from Europe. The National gunboat *Tuscarora* was still at Southampton, watching the rebel steamer *Nashville*, and two English men-of-war were watching the movements of both of the American vessels. It was reported that the *Nashville* had been sold to an English shipowner.

The publication of the correspondence on the *Trent* affair had led to bitter strictures by the Press on Mr. SEWARD's dispatch; but some of the journals, as will be seen, received it in a friendly spirit. We publish the diplomatic correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS, on the subject, which completes the history of this affair for the present.

The English financial writers were indulging in gloomy forebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had delivered a speech on the American question, according to which, the thinking men of England believe that this Government has undertaken a task beyond its power. He spoke in the most friendly manner, however, and deprecated war between England and America. Lord HENLEY and Mr. GILPIN, M. P., had delivered speeches opposed to England's assisting a Slave Confederation; but Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M. P., thought that Slavery would be ameliorated when the South achieved independence.

The blockade was looming up in the eyes of English newspapers, as another American difficulty.

We give in full the views of the French Press on the various aspects of the great American question, which will be found deeply interesting to all who wish to watch the current of thought in France with reference to our affairs.

MASON and SLIDELL, were expected in England, and a good deal of interest was felt as to what reception they should get.

The Captain of the pirate *Sumter* had published a letter denying the imputation that his ship *was* a pirate.

The Moorish loan was regarded with so much favor that the bids had reached ten times the amount needed.

The French journals generally compliment the American Cabinet for their action in the *Trent* case.

The King of Prussia, in his speech, rejoiced at the happy issue of the Anglo-American difficulties.

The *Sumter* continued at the port of Cadiz.

It is reported in Berlin that England is willing to discuss the question of the rights of neutrals but opposes a Congress on the subject.

The commercial news is unimportant.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was presented from citizens of Iowa, for a general bankrupt law. A bill prohibiting the Coolie trade in American vessels was introduced. A resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of requiring captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance was adopted. The Secretary of War was authorized to procure from officers and soldiers, now prisoners with the rebels, allotments for the benefit of their families. The Secretary was also asked to furnish a tabular statement of all the vessels purchased or chartered for the Department since April, with the particulars relating to them. The Secretary of the Navy was asked for information relative to the ship *Franklin*, changed into a steamer. The resolution for printing five thousand copies of the eulogies of the late Senator BAKER was debated at considerable length, and was defeated—the disposition being to cut off all such expenses, now and hereafter. The Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the condition of all the Army Hospitals, and to report such measures as may be necessary to correct abuses. A bill was reported relating to the construction of a military road from Kentucky to Tennessee. Mr. BRIGHT's case was then again considered, but not disposed of. The Senate held an Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, a memorial was read suggesting an appropriation for a National Cemetery in the District of Columbia, for the burial of soldiers, so that their remains could be hereafter reclaimed. It was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to pay the expenses incurred by the States in furnishing troops, etc., was debated, and laid on the table—83 to 42. A strong suspicion of fraud was the motive for this action. Consideration of the Treasury Note bill was further postponed until to-day. CHARLES H. UPTON, of the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, was declared by the Committee on Elections to be not entitled to a seat. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. COX, of Ohio, proceeded to reply at length to the speech of Mr. GURLEY on the conduct of the war, delivered on Wednesday—defending Gen. MCCLELLAN from his attacks. The Army bill was finally passed as originally reported, and the House adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter, and the bill to prohibit Concert Saloons in this City, were reported for consideration. Another bill to amend the Charter of Brooklyn was introduced by Mr. MURPHY. A bill, appropriating $250,000 to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was introduced. A bill to enable married women to insure the lives of their husbands was also introduced. The resolution instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT from the United States Senate was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment—no vote was taken.

In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the amount of the State tax remaining unpaid is over $132,000, of which is due from Westchester County, $89,000, from Richmond County, $9,000, and from New-York, $21,000. The bill to legalize ordinances passed by the Common Council of this City, relative to money raised for the Volunteers, was by unanimous consent read a third time and passed. The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the schools was ordered to a third reading. The two Houses in joint session then proceeded to the election of a Regent of the University, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and GEORGE R. PERKINS was unanimously elected the former, and VICTOR M. RICE was elected the latter, receiving 102 votes out of 148. Subsequently the Assembly took up the bill in relation to the actions on premium and stock notes given by insurance companies, and debated it until the adjournment. No vote was taken.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Ericsson battery, notwithstanding the many prognostications of its failure, was successfully launched yesterday from the ship-yard of Mr. T. F. ROLAND, Greenpoint, L. I. Her draft forward is 7 feet 3 inches; aft, 8 feet 1 inch. When all her armament, coals and provisions are on board, she will draw 9 feet 9 inches, leaving only 21 inches above the water line. She will be armed with two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, which are the heaviest now used in the navy. During an engagement the men employed in working the guns will be protected from the shots of the enemy by a bomb-proof turret in the centre of the deck.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to take such measures as he may deem necessary to secure, by all fair and honorable means, the release of Col. CORCORAN and his brave associates, prisoners in Richmond. The Finance Committees of both Boards were appointed a Joint Committee to consider the Comptroller's estimate of the tax levy for 1862. The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of completing the paving and finishing of the new extension of Chambers-street, was adopted. The Board adjourned to Monday evening.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting. Mr. HENRY SNYDER was appointed reader to the Board. Preparations were ordered made for the celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday, and Messrs. KEECH, DESMOND and LOGAN were appointed a Committee to carry them into effect. Mr. VALENTINE sent in a communication to the Board on the subject of the manual, in which, among other matters, he states that in 1860, out of an edition of 4,500, the members of the Common Council received 2,800, and in 1861, out of 6,000, they received 3,800. Franklin Market was ordered to be lighted with gas, and the Croton Board was called on to state the probable amount of expense in preparing plans, estimates, surveys, &c., for a thorough system of drainage in the upper part of the City.

The United States steamer *Miami*, which has just been completed in Philadelphia, sailed on her trial trip on Wednesday. It is generally understood that she will not return at present, unless her machinery does not work satisfactorily. The vessel has all her ordnance and other stores on board, and she carries a heavy armament, one of her guns being an 80-pound rifled cannon, another a 11-inch shell gun. Her broadside battery consists of four 24-pound howitzers.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, recently sent to the State Convention a detailed exhibit of the State expenditures for military purposes. He shows that the expenditures that have been incurred were absolutely necessary for the proper arming, clothing and equipping of the sixty thousand volunteers the State has organized for the war; that many of these expenditures were made by request from the War Department, and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the General Government, which has already reimbursed the State to the amount of $1,398,373, will repay the remainder of the sum expended for the equipment of the troops, which is less than $4,000,000. The Legislature authorized the expenditure of only $2,550,000, which was much short of the amount that the State had to expend to put its soldiers into anything like an efficient state of equipment, and the Governor therefore "took the responsibility," trusting to have the State reimbursed by the General Government; or, if not, relying upon the patriotism of the people to sanction his acts in such a pressing emergency.

Col. W. J. WILLEY was released on Monday, by the National Court, in Wheeling, Va., upon his parole of honor, with the understanding that he, together with a Mr. FERGUSON, who has also been a prisoner for some time, are to go to Richmond and procure the release of Col. WOODRUFF, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, who was captured in the Kanawha Valley last Summer.

It is rumored in Providence that the Ninth Rhode Island Battery, Capt. H. T. SISSON, is to be detailed for service in Gen. HUNTER's overland expedition to the Southwest.

Justice INGRAHAM, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion stated in the TIMES of yesterday, in respect to the Merchant Will case. The motion was resisted, on the ground that, as the case was now pending in the Court of Appeals, this Court had no jurisdiction.

The Stock Market was generally firm yesterday, and the Railway Shares and Bonds left off in demand. Gold, 103¼. Exchange, 113¼@113½.

The news by the *Anglo Saxon*, yesterday, depressed the market for Flour, and prices of low grades were reduced slightly, which circumstance encouraged shippers to buy more freely. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn attracted more attention and closed with more firmness. A very active business was transacted in Pork, mainly for future delivery, at full rates. Bacon and Lard were plenty and drooping. Beef was in fair demand, as were also Teas and Tobacco. Limited sales of Fish, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Coffee, Rice, Spices and Naval Stores were reported. Whisky was less sought after, and was cheaper. Sugars were moderately inquired for. The Freight market was inactive, and rates were tending downward.

## England and the Trent Question.

The documentary history of the *Trent* business is completed by the publication of Earl RUSSELL's rejoinder to the letter of Mr. SEWARD. The British Foreign Secretary frankly accepts the surrender of the Envoys and their *suite* as the full reparation England had a right to exact. The omission of an apology is approved, because, the act of Capt. WILKES having been unauthorized and disavowed, an apology would be purely formal and ridiculous. With regard to the points of international law raised and "ably argued" by the American Secretary, Lord RUSSELL admits the propriety of making them the topic of thorough discussion and arrangement, and informs Lord LYONS that in the course of a few days he may expect to receive from the Foreign Office an enumeration of the questions in respect to which there appears to be ambiguity, and upon which agreement is desirable. With a merited compliment to the skill and good temper with which Lord LYONS had conducted his part of this delicate negotiation, the dispatch of Lord RUSSELL closes.

As this correspondence passes into the province of history, it carries evidence on its face of extreme moderation on the part of the British Government, great solicitude for the preservation of peace; a desire to restore the dignity of the Crown without any of those fearful alternatives which must have resulted from American obstinacy. In the language of the letter with which Earl RUSSELL opened the subject; in the explicit instructions to Lord LYONS to give Mr. SEWARD notice before presenting the dispatch, and to hold out no threat as to the consequences of non-compliance; in the absence of all passion or menace, from first to last, there would seem to be indisputable evidence of the pacific purpose of the British Cabinet, and its desire to coax rather than compel from the American Government a concession, which should dispense with the necessity of war. But history is not written on the faith of diplomatic dispatches. Diplomacy is proverbially the ambush, behind which facts conceal themselves. We have too flagrant reason to believe that while the British Government was thus careful to make up a clean record of the business, its purpose was anything but peaceful; and that in the facility with which this Government yielded, its aims were utterly disappointed. It is hardly necessary to seek further evidence of this conviction than the bitter malignity with which the admitted organs of Lord PALMERSTON have pursued the English side of the controversy.

The *Times*, the *Post*, the *Globe*, and the *Observer*, have exhibited all the rancor toward the Northern Government which characterizes journalism at Richmond and Charleston. No prediction of evil, no language of insult and depreciation, no misrepresentation and slander, have been spared by those papers in the effort to inflame British hostility, and to goad that mob, which they regard as ruling everything in America, to the point of resisting the English reclamation. But the testimony against that portion of the Press does not rest here, where it might seem conclusive. The very correspondence to which we refer, contains proof of acts still more inimical and dishonorable. On the very day when Lord RUSSELL dated his demand for the rendition of MASON and the rest, Mr. SEWARD dispatched to Mr. ADAMS a note in which he said:

> "It is proper, however, that you should know one fact in the case, without indicating that we attach importance to it—namely, that in the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board a British vessel, Capt. WILKES having acted without any instructions from the Government, *the subject is, therefore, free from the embarrassment which might have resulted if the act had been specially directed by us.* I trust that the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, *and it may expect the best dispositions on the part of this Government.*"

This language clearly precluded all possibility of war arising out of the question; it indicated with unmistakable distinctness the design of the American Government to make every honorable concession to the wounded *amour propre* of Great Britain. Had the contents of this note been made public all apprehension of collision would have been removed. The British people would have been spared weeks of harassing anxiety; the British exchequer would have been constrained to the economy of millions. Of the existence of such a communication, suspicions, or partial knowledge, were current a few days before Christmas through London and in Paris. The stock market improved under the impulse of the impression, vague and unauthentic as it was. At that moment, Dec. 21, the *Morning Post*, the immediate organ of Lord PALMERSTON, gave prominence in that portion of its space usually devoted to official announcements to the following paragraph:

> "In the present state of the public mind the craving for news from America is naturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an undue importance. Thus it happens that because Mr. ADAMS has received a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses in fair and pleasant terms the matters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance, and puff it up to the largest dimensions. People whispered yesterday and then said openly, that the American Government had written to disavow the act of Capt. WILKES, that Mr. LINCOLN was ready to apologize, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too-easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misinformed, *the dispatch in question does not in any way whatever refer to the outrage on our mail steamer. It deals only with some of the* current business between the two Governments."

Yet it will be seen by reference to the correspondence printed on another page that two days before this language was used, Mr. ADAMS had submitted the pacific note of Mr. SEWARD to Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL; and had strengthened it by expressions still more satisfactory and reassuring. The British cabinet knew on the 19th of December that no war was to result from the matter. A hint of this knowledge was certainly used on the Stock Exchange. It is not to be credited that from the editors of the *Times* and *Post*, whose personal as well as political relations with the Premier are of the most intimate character, the information was withheld. Yet the *Times*, making no reference to the fact, continued its furious assaults upon our people and Government, and the *Post* uttered the solemn falsehood, that the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, in regard to which rumors were current, contained no reference to the case of MASON and SLIDELL; and the British Government urged forward its preparations for war as if the peace message had been a cartel of defiance. Not until Mr. SEWARD's note was published in the American papers did the British public learn its tranquilizing nature. That publication produced the profoundest astonishment. The wicked motive which prompted the suppression who could doubt? Here were the officers of a Christian and civilized Government engaged with an obsequious Press in a conspiracy to trick and mislead a confiding people into war. The organ of the Prime Minister was suffered to print a lie, which, being uncontradicted by the members of Government, who knew the truth, became, by adoption, their *lie*, and as such continued for weeks to work mischief, and threaten inconceivably disastrous results. When the truth reached England, the natural impulse was to turn upon the official print with indignation at its utter and shameless perfidy. The *Post*, in defence, and apt at falsehood, denied that Mr. ADAMS had ever submitted Mr. SEWARD's note. But as Lord RUSSELL's memorandum to the contrary was already in type, this fresh untruth was regarded as too bald, and the day after the organ is driven to a fresh resource, and plunges into a wilderness of sophistry and confusion to save itself.

But what defence the Ministers will have to offer Parliament for its share in this disgraceful fraud, it is impossible to conjecture. Of their motive, as we have said, there need be no question. They were determined to put the kingdom on a war footing; they were determined to find some cause of war with the United States, even if the *Trent* issue failed them; and they had resolved to make that issue the pretext for surrounding their future victim with a belt of armed enemies. As Mexican intervention was the pretext for filling the Gulf with cruisers; and the blockade the pretext for doubling the fleet of Admiral MILNE; so the act of Capt. WILKES was the pretence for crowding Canada with soldiers. To have admitted a hope of peace on the 19th of December, would have cut the latter operation short. The public would have asked why such costly preparations were continued against a nation with whom there was every prospect of continued peace. Hence the necessity of keeping up the war panic by the suppression of Mr. SEWARD's note. With such evidence of ill faith and undisguised hostility, we may put a proper construction upon the amicable tone of Earl RUSSELL's dispatches, and we may also arm ourselves for the worst contingencies.

## London Times on Our Public Credit.

While the question of the way for supplying the means immediately needed for the exigencies of the Treasury is postponed from day to day by our House of Representatives, a sound of rejoicing at the prospect of its bankruptcy and utter ruin comes to us from the other side of the water, through the London *Times*. It would be useless, of course, to expect anything less uncharitable from that quarter, in the present temper of the leading English journal toward the Government of the United States and the people of the North. The evidences of its deliberate and persistent hostility have been continuous from the very beginning of the war. But this last attack, founded upon the news from this side of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks and the Treasury, carries with it a lesson to our Representatives in Congress, and to the loyal moneyed interest of the country, which it would be well to improve, in spite of its malignity and gross exaggeration. The article referred to is an editorial leader in the *Times* of the 15th January, received last evening by the steamer of the 16th. It is copied at length on another page.

The first sensation is that of wonder that we should be so wretchedly off without knowing it. The second thought is of the proofs of bankruptcy and exhaustion; of defeated Generals and a starving soldiery, derived through this English source. They may be patent to all London, but here, in New-York, they are almost, if not entirely, unappreciated; not designedly so, either, as we are not without croakers and prophets of evil in our midst, both loyal and equivocal. Even these have only ventured to tell us that we *may* come to grief—not that we are already in the midst of hopeless ruin and bankruptcy. That some of them have anticipated the London alarmist in his parallel of French assignats and Continental money, is true, and they have rung the changes upon it to their hearts' content. Yet the Federal assignats have not appeared in Wall-street, nor is the old Continental money reproduced in our United States Notes, of which fifty millions are in active circulation, and as near the par of Gold as the inscriptions of the wealthiest Banks in the City, and much nearer than Bank of England Notes once were, when the British Government was engaged in a struggle not unlike, in its giant proportions, to our own; differing mainly in the apprehension of invasion, in place of the real presence of rebellion; and when, too, the Government had nothing but Bank of England notes wherewith to pay its way. Nor have our public funds yet begun to fall to an exhaustive war footing in proportion to British consols through the great trial referred to. They are held in such estimation on the Stock Exchange, and by our great bankers, that some of the latter are this day contesting with the Ways and Means Committee at Washington for the privilege of exclusive negotiators of the future loans of the Government and exclusive custodians of the accounts of the Treasury.

For all this, we may be in the downward and deplorable way of starving our gallant volunteer soldiery. Our English namesake has said it, and half the mischief may be done by anticipating so dreadful a catastrophe, and the other half by failure of preparation against it. We persuade ourselves that we are not without ample means, *and within ourselves*, for such preparation; the disparaging comparison with the condition of Austria to the contrary, notwithstanding. The wealth and objects for taxation, in this country, are at least equal to the emergency, come the worst when it may. And the disposition of the people, and the purpose of their Government to rely upon these resources, and to make them available above all other means of creating revenue, are as well known as the values to be taxed are ascertained and understood. The partial alternative of increased Customs revenue, by inviting importations from abroad, is peremptorily declined. The determination of our people is to buy as little abroad as possible; to confine the bulk of our importations to articles of prime use, which we have not the means of raising at home, and to tax these to the utmost point, without incurring the risk of defeating the object of revenue. On the matter of encouraging other importations of luxury, or of such staple articles as we are capable of manufacturing at home, Mr. CHASE held this emphatic language in his last report:

> "But existing circumstances are not propitious to a wise and permanent adjustment of imposts to the various demands of revenue, commerce and home industry. The most sacred duty of the American people at this moment requires the consecration of all their energies and all their resources to the reëstablishment of Union on the permanent foundations of justice and freedom; and, while other nations look with indifferent or unfriendly eyes upon this work, *sound policy would seem to suggest, not the extension of foreign trade, but a more absolute reliance, under God, upon American labor, American skill and American soil. Freedom of commerce is, indeed, a wise and noble policy; but, to be wise or noble, it must be the policy of concordant and fraternal nations.*"

This advice will not be neglected. Both Houses of Congress have pledged their faith to the most ample taxation, and we anticipate no self-stultification on the subject. Meanwhile, our Representatives will find in the eager prognostics of the English Press an additional motive for prompt and energetic action. Let it not be said with truth, as it is now asserted with mendacity, that we are at the beginning of the end of an inglorious struggle for the integrity of the Government, for the want of means to prosecute it; that we must accept a humiliating peace with armed rebellion, because our loyal soldiery are threatened with starvation.

## The Discovery of Anæsthetics.

Our legal columns this morning contain a case of very great interest to the medical profession. We refer to a suit brought by Dr. W. T. G. MORTON against the New-York Eye Infirmary, to recover damages for the infringement by them of the patent granted to him in 1846 for an "improvement in surgical operations," it being the famous patent for the use of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent. This is the first time that this patent has made its appearance in Court in this State, we believe, although there have been some legal proceedings involving it in Massachusetts.

The prejudice of the medical profession against patents and patentees in their art is doubtless the reason why Dr. MORTON has so long refrained from bringing his case before the Courts, although, if he had a valid patent, there was not a surgeon or a dentist hardly in the country who had not infringed it continually from the time of its issue to him. As our readers will doubtless recollect, he applied to Congress for an appropriation to him for his discovery and its use in the army, out of which arose the extensive controversy as to whether he could rightfully claim to be the discoverer of it at all.

The attempt was made in Congress to vote him this gratuity, by attaching it as a rider to one of the general appropriation bills, just at the close of the session. This failed, however, and an effort was afterward made to have the Administration purchase the patent for the army and navy, but this failed also, because the Attorney-General, on examination, came to the conclusion that the patent was void. An appeal was afterward made to the benevolence of the public, on a recommendation signed most numerously in this City, the defendant in this suit being one of the signers. The patent expired in 1860, and after its expiration, Dr. MORTON commenced this suit against one of our charitable institutions for infringing his patent.

Before the evidence in the case was all put in, however, the question of the validity of the patent arose; and after long argument, Judge SHIPMAN, taking the same view of it which was taken by the Attorney-General, decided that the patent was void, and directed a verdict for the defendants.

We presume the case will be appealed, and the question finally passed upon by the Supreme Court. It is difficult for us to see how that Court can arrive at any different conclusion. To do it they must hold that one who notices a particular effect of a known substance, which has been used in precisely the same manner long before, and must have produced the same effects to a greater or less degree, though unnoticed, is entitled to a patent for that effect. If the point should be otherwise decided, what a field is opened for litigation if this abandonment of his patent to public use by Dr. MORTON is no defence to claim for its infringement.

THE NASHVILLE.—Should the rumor brought by the *Anglo Saxon*—that the *Nashville* has changed owners—prove to be a fact, the Englishmen who have been so stupid as to purchase her may learn to their cost that needy Confederate thieves are sharper than bargain-driving Yankees. There are parties in this City, we believe, who have never relinquished the claims which they have upon this famous vessel by virtue of the fact that they were stockholders in the Company to which she belonged, and it is hard to see how any who may have purchased her from the piratical crew which took her into Southampton could establish their title to her, if it should be called in question. At any rate, if Capt. PEGRAM has pocketed a price for his craft, it would be the part of prudence for him to act as a cautious horse-thief would under similar circumstances—promptly leave for parts unknown.

## The Third Pursuit of Price.

What the *Sumter* is on the seas, Gen. PRICE is on the land—everywhere present, yet never to be caught. Now he is up on the Missouri River, now on the Osage, and now away down among the Ozark hills; anon he skirts along the Kansas border, skulks down into Arkansas, or rushes toward the red man's reserve; now he turns his front toward St. Louis, and again, no man but himself can tell of his whereabouts. The military "traps" in which he is to be caught, he adroitly evades; the military sacks in which he is to be "bagged," he carefully keeps away from; and even the great military "anaconda" cannot get a chance of bringing him within its coils. Yet, both the pirate PRICE and the pirate *Sumter* must be caught, and that speedily. We want two heroes—a naval hero to catch the sea-pirate, and a military hero to catch the land-pirate; and we promise that both heroes, when their work is done, shall be crowned with such honors and glory as will reverse forever the false old saw, that republics are ungrateful.

We have tidings from Missouri this morning that one of the columns of the expedition which has started out on another chase after PRICE had, three days ago, got as far on its way to the pirate's den as Lebanon, in Laclede County. PRICE's advance is at Bolivar, some miles west of Lebanon, and his main body is still at Springfield, forty miles south. Our expeditionary column, or columns, are very strong, and composed of the forces lately stationed at Rolla, Sedalia, and other points in Missouri, and will probably also act in conjunction with the National forces in the extreme western part of the State, which, by a rapid southeasterly movement, may prevent PRICE again escaping into Arkansas or the Indian Territory. Considering the points from which our columns have started, and the roads which lead toward the rebel chieftain's headquarters, and it is easy enough to point out on the map how he might be taken "in the rear," or "outflanked," or otherwise disposed of by some nice bit of "strategy;" but PRICE himself is probably the sharpest strategist for a border warfare in the field: and when he gets the first glimpse of the approaching anaconda, he will turn tail and be out of sight in the twinkling of an eye. Already we have a report from Major WRIGHT, at Lebanon, that PRICE has everything in readiness to decamp, and that he intends falling back to Pineville, on the border of the Indian Territory. Whether it be possible for our generals, now that they are aware in time of his intention of again fleeing, to circumvent him in his plans, remains to be seen. If it be possible, it will be likely to be done; for, among his pursuers are Generals SIGEL, CURTIS and JEFF. C. DAVIS, and, we believe, the border-fighter, MONTGOMERY.

But suppose PRICE reaches Pineville, or, being driven from there, flees down among the Boston Mountains, where organized pursuit is next to impossible—what then? Is our grand expedition to march back again, through the dreary, wintry solitudes of Western Missouri, to Rolla and Sedalia, as our PRICE-pursuing expeditions have marched twice before? It would be a terrible retrogressive march to make at this season of the year. Or shall it hold Springfield until movements further South relieve us of the necessity of retaining an army at that point at all? We evacuated Springfield last Fall because, it was said, supplies for our army could not be had at that point. But, as soon as we left, PRICE came there with ten thousand men, and has subsisted there ever since. Springfield is the key of Missouri, and a much smaller force than that which is now approaching it could hold it against all the rebels in that region. It is likely enough that PRICE may be "bagged" before many days, and likely enough, too, that at some point he may stand and give fight; but when our columns move forward in Western Missouri, it is to be hoped that they will not again, in any event, take the backward track. Their work is in front.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—Amid the appalling perils that beset the North Carolina expedition, as portrayed in the correspondence of this and other journals, there is one figure that cannot but have arrested the public attention. It is that of Gen. BURNSIDE, military chief of the expedition. Throughout that week of horrors—more terrible by far than the *triste noche* through which CORTES and his comrades passed—he remained calmly indefatigable, master of himself, master of the occasion, sympathetic, courage-giving. He was everywhere among the fleet, directing, counseling, cheering. It is horrible to conceive what might have happened with a leader of a different sort. But BURNSIDE is obviously one of those men who, behind the guise of the gentlest and suavest behavior, have a reserved force of lofty and commanding qualities, which come forth when occasion calls. The same presence of mind, tender solicitude, cool courage and skillful leadership that marked him during the panic and chaos after the battle of Manassas, were still more conspicuously displayed throughout those days and nights of wrack and tumult off Hatteras. We can well believe the report that comes from the expedition, that the Commander has, in consequence, greatly endeared himself to his men, and has inspired universal affection, devotion and trust. A leader can do much who is able to evoke and utilize these qualities. It remains yet to be seen, indeed, what he will actually do; but he has already so shown himself as to inspire the country with general confidence that the work is in good hands.

ACHIEVING DISTINCTION.—Under the head "Jobbing in America," the London *Spectator* goes into an elaborate examination of that process as it has been recently performed in this country, and uses Mr. CUMMINGS, the publisher of the *World*, as its "frightful example." It gives his account at full length,—bottled ale, linen pantaloons, pickled herrings, and all, not forgetting the item of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for which no voucher was forthcoming. Thus do men achieve greatness or have greatness thrust upon them. It is not every man who can in the course of a fortnight acquire the distinction of having his name and his acts trumpeted to all Europe.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**For Markets, see Third Page.**

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 30, 1862.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 Trs. 7 3-10p.c.Nts 97⅞ | 200 Erie Railway...b10 35 |
| 1,000 Ill. Can. Bs.1860. 79 | 1650 do.............. 35 |
| 19,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 44⅜ | 200 do..........b30 35¼ |
| 5,000 M. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.......... 50 | 1300 do..........b30 35⅜ |
| | 50 do..........b10 35⅛ |
| 2,000 LouisianaState 6s 61 | 300 Erie R. Preferred.. 58 |
| 6,000 Georgia State 7s. 67 | 50 do..........b10 58⅜ |
| 20,000 ErieR.4 M.Bs.b10 80 | 50 do..........b10 58⅛ |
| 11,000 do..........b3 80 | 200 M. So. & N. I. R.... 21⅛ |
| 2,000 C.B.&Q.R.8pc.Bs 97⅛ | 150 do .......... 21⅜ |
| 1,000 N. Ia. 1st Mtg..... 90⅜ | 50 M. So. & N. I. G. S. 41⅜ |
| 1,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bs. 86⅜ | 350 Ill. Cen. R. S...... 61⅜ |
| 5,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.B 87 | 50 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 16⅜ |
| 1,000 Han. & St.J.R.Bs 30⅜ | 100 Gal. & Chic. R..... 67⅜ |
| 5,000 Del.,L.&W.R.2 M 93 | 50 Clev. & Tol. R...... 41⅜ |
| 3,000 Clev.&Tol.S.F.Bs 84⅜ | 200 do..........b30 42 |
| 15,000 Am.Gold.....b30.103⅜ | 100 do..........b10 42 |
| 5 Continental Bank.. 71 | 1600 do.............. 42 |
| 50 Bank of Republic... 79⅜ | 200 do..........b30 42⅜ |
| 10 Bank St. of N.York. 73⅜ | 200 do..........c 42⅜ |
| 75 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 99 | 300 do..........b30 42⅜ |
| 50 do..........s30 98⅜ | 100 do..........s30 42 |
| 50 do..........b30 99 | 100 do..........s30 41⅞ |
| 50 do..........c 99 | 100 do..........s10 42 |
| 50 do..........s15 99 | 150 Chi. & R. I R...... 55⅜ |
| 1200 N. Y. Cen. R...... 83⅜ | 300 do..........b10 55⅜ |
| 40 do.............. 83⅝ | 200 do..........b15 55⅜ |
| 150 do..........b30 83⅝ | 50 do..........b60 55⅜ |
| 500 ErieR. Assess.Scrip 88 | 50 do..........b60 56 |
| 25 Reading Railroad.. 42 | 275 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.. 62 |
| 100 Mich.Cen.R.Ex.Div 52⅜ | 50 Mil. & P. du C. R.. 20⅜ |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 6s '68.Cou. 89⅜ | 10 Bank of Commerce 77⅜ |
| 4,000 do.............. 90 | 9 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 92⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou. 89⅜ | 50 Pac. Ml. St'p Co.... 99 |
| 3,000 Trea.7 3-10p.c.Nts 97⅜ | 200 N. Y. Central R.... 83⅜ |
| 3,000 Mo. State 6s...... 42⅜ | 100 Erie Railway...b30 35 |
| 12,000 Mo. St. 6s, Issued to Hn.&St.Jo.R. 50 | 100 do.............. 34⅞ |
| | 300 do.............. 34⅞ |
| 5,000 Ill. War Loan.... 78⅜ | 200 Erie R. Pref'd..b30 58⅜ |
| 3,000 Erie R.4th M. Bs. 80⅜ | 10 Mich Cen.R. ex div. 52 |
| 5,000 Erie R.5th M. Bs. 74⅜ | 50 M.S.& N. I.Railroad 21⅜ |
| 2,000 Mich. So. S. F.Bs 85⅜ | 150 do.............. 21⅜ |
| 1,000 C. & T. sk. fd. bs. 84 | 26 M.S. &N.I.G.Sk.b15 41⅜ |
| 6,000 do.............. 83⅜ | 20 Panama R.......... 113⅜ |
| 5,000 Mich.C.8p.c. 1 M. S. F. Conv. Bs. 100 | 105 Gal. and Chi. R.R.. 67⅜ |
| | 1,000 Clev.& Toledo R.. 41⅜ |
| 2,000 C.B.&Q.R.8p.c.B 97⅜ | 100 do..........s60 41⅜ |
| 2,000 Mich. S. 1st m. b. 90 | 800 do.............. 42 |
| 4,000 Tol.&Wab.1st M. 79⅜ | 150 do..........b30 42⅜ |
| 3,000 Mi.&P.duCh.1stM 89 | 400 do..........b30 42⅜ |
| 20,000 Amer. Gold..b30.103⅜ | 50 Chi. & R. Isl. R.s10 55⅜ |
| 2,000 do.............. 103⅜ | 50 Chi., Bur.&Quin.R. 62⅜ |
| 5,000 do........b60.103⅜ | 5 N. J. Cen. R........ 119 |
| 5,000 do........b60.103⅜ | |

THURSDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Stock Market continues to show unusual strength in the absence of decided news of a political or army nature, and under very heavy realizations by one or more *Bull* parties within a day or two. The financial accounts from Washington to-day were also less satisfactory for an early settlement of the tax and Treasury Note measures before the House of Representatives. But Money rules cheap and abundant, and speculation has taken fresh hold of one or two of the low-priced Western Railways, and these give more or less support to the whole Share-list, while the Railway mortgages are in general demand, at advancing prices. The dealings in New-York Central, which left off yesterday afternoon, were at 83½@83⅜, returning to 83⅜ ℘ cent. at the close of the day. The cash transactions have been unusually large since Monday, as well by private purchase as at the Board; but the new holders continue buyers and the effect of these transactions, thus far, is scarcely perceptible on the business of the market. There is also a demand for Erie at 34½@35 ℘ cent., while the quotations from London come lower to-day than by the previous mail. The active purchasers of Cleveland and Toledo shares noticed yesterday, were renewed to-day, and the advance of 2½@3 ℘ cent. more than supported—42½ ℘ cent. being paid at the close, as against 39 on Tuesday afternoon. There is more movement also in both classes of the Michigan Southern, on the near approach of the close of the fiscal year of the Company, March 1, the report of which will probably show a rapid liquidation of the old floating debt of the concern, and entire freedom, or nearly so, we believe, from legal and other embarrassments, such as deferred interest, &c. The demand for Erie, Hudson, and most of the Western mortgages, is quite spirited, while the State Stocks and National securities are for the moment neglected by speculation. Late in the day the Share list closed about as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 83⅜ | Michigan Central | 52⅜ |
| Erie | 34⅞ | Illinois Central | 61⅜ |
| Erie Preferred | 58 | Galena | 67⅜ |
| Toledo | 42⅜ | Missouris | 42⅜ |
| Michigan Southern | 21⅜ | Pacific | 99 |
| Michigan Guaranteed | 42 | U. S. 6s, 1881 | 89⅜ |

The market for American Gold was inclined to stiffen early in the day, and as much as 103½ ℘ cent. was paid, but at the close the price stood, as yesterday, 103⅜ ℘ cent. In the Exchange Market there was not much done for Saturday's mail. For Bankers' bills the quotation is 113½@113⅜ ℘ cent., and for Merchant bills 111½@112½ ℘ cent.; the market dull, with an indisposition to make engagements ahead by either buyer or seller. The following are the rates on the Continent for Bankers' bills, reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Foreign Bill Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paris—60 days' sight, ℘ dollar | 5f. 1⅜c. |
| Paris—3 days' sight, ℘ dollar | 4f. 98⅜c. |
| Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ℘ guilder | 43⅜c. |
| Hamburg—60 days' sight, ℘ marc banco | 38c. |
| Frankfort—60 days' sight, ℘ florin | 43⅜c. |
| Bremen—60 days' sight, ℘ rix dollar | 83⅜c. |

The consideration of the Treasury Note Bill was postponed in the House of Representatives to-day. The private advices are that the opposition to the measure, outside the House, will make SHERMAN's exertions to defeat the legal tender of the Notes, without which feature the circulation would either prove a practical failure, or subject the credit of the Treasury to a depreciation through the efforts of a portion of the banking interest, to drive it out of popular uniform use. The strangest point in the controversy is that no other digested or available proposition for meeting the exigencies of the Treasury is proposed.

The European mails by the *Europa* at Boston were delivered here last night, and are quickly followed by the mail of the *City of Washington*, four days later, and the telegraphic summary of the news by the Portland steamer, one day later than the last. The advice of the suspension of the New-York Banks had been received in England, but produced no marked surprise. American Stocks are quoted rather lower, as follows:

**AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN LONDON.**

| American Securities, &c. | Closing Prices. | Business. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 5 ℘ cent., red. 1874 | 69 @ 71 | 70 |
| Virginia State 6 ℘ cent | 47 @ 49 | 48 |
| Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 | 60 @ 65 | |
| Erie shares | 29 @ 30 | 29⅜ |
| Do. 7 ℘ cent. Preference | 49⅛ @ 50⅜ | 49 50⅜ 50 |
| Do. Assessment Scrip | 1⅜ @ 2 | |
| Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1867 | 88 @ 92 | |
| Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℘ cent., 1859 | 83 @ 88 | |
| Do. 3d M. 7 ℘ cent., 1883 | 76 @ 78 | 77 6⅜ |
| Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875 | 75 @ 78 | |
| Do. 7 ℘ cent., red. 1875 | 79⅜ @ 80⅜ | |
| Do. $100 shares, $85 paid | 41⅜ @ 40⅜d. | 41⅜ 1⅜d. |
| Do. $100 shares, all paid | 56 @ 57 | 56 |
| Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ℘ c | 80 @ 85 | |
| Do. S. F. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M., '82 | 83 @ 85 | |
| New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. S. F., 1883 | 78 @ 82 | |
| Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864 | 85 @ 90 | |
| Do. 7 ℘ cent. S. F., 1876 | 88 @ 90 | 89 |
| Do. 7 ℘ cent. c. b., 1876 | 88 @ 90 | |
| Do. $100 shares | 72 @ 74 | |
| Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℘ cent., 1865 | 97 @ 100 | |
| Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℘ cent, '72 | 95 @ 100 | |
| Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℘ cent., conv | 82 @ 84 | 82⅜ |
| Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℘ cent | 81 @ 83 | 81⅜ 2 |
| Do. $50 shares | 28 @ 30 | |
| Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs. | 14 @ 18 | |

The London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes that:

> "The news of peace must have been very satisfactory to the ROTHSCHILDS, by whom large operations had been entered into in the stock market in full expectation that it would be confirmed. To Mr. PEABODY, also, in a pecuniary, no less than in a patriotic sense, it must have been highly favorable, since from the first arrival of the intelligence of the attack on the *Trent*, down to the latest moment of doubt, he is understood to have acted uniformly on the conviction that the result would be such as has been witnessed."

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $796,442; paid out $2,207,749, and held at the close a balance of $27,54,954.

The 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds of the United States are selling at 97½ per cent. and accumulated interest.

The interest on the State Debt of Pennsylvania will be paid in Philadelphia on Saturday, Feb. 1, probably in current funds, as we see no announcement that the requisite sum in gold has been provided.

Among the changes of Stock firms, to take place on the 1st of February, we learn that the house of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, one of the most successful in the Street, will dissolve their partnership of six years' standing. Two new concerns will be formed—Mr. MEIGS with one of his sons, and Mr. GREENLEAF with his brother.

### English View of our Suspension.

*From the London Times, Jan. 15.*

The suspension of specie payments in America is an event which during the past six months has been so entirely capable of demonstration as certain to happen at a given period, that its announcement to-day has been received almost as a matter of course. Its immediate effect upon commerce will be unimportant, and the only inconvenience on this side will fall upon the holders of bonds payable in dollars—a comparatively small body, the coupons of most of the American securities held in Europe being payable in sterling at a fixed exchange. The political effect, however, cannot fail to be very serious. It will either shorten the war, or lead to the flooding of the country with a currency destined to decline in value day by day, until all confidence is paralyzed from the dread of ultimate repudiation. If the warning is accepted by the Federal Government in its true significance, they will see that a continuance of their present scale of outlay is out of the question, and that if the war against the South cannot be conducted at less cost there is no alternative but to come to some pacific adjustment. It is to be feared, however, from recent experience, that the reckless course will be preferred. For months past the assertions made in England that the present stoppage was inevitable have been copied into all the leading American papers only for the purpose of assuring the ignorant multitude that the prediction would prove totally erroneous, and that they could not do better than bring out their hoarded specie for investment in the Government loans. A similar policy of delusion, therefore, must now be expected, and, as the manufacture of 'money' in the shape of notes will henceforth not be liable to any check other than that which may ultimately arise from popular suffering, consequent on the discovery that when offered in exchange for bread, tea, sugar, wine, or any other necessary, they will purchase scarcely any thing, the downward course may be one of unparalleled rapidity. Already the rate of exchange has advanced to 112, and for the future in its various movements we shall week by week be presented with an index of the extent to which the Federal Government are going beyond their available means. Meanwhile, it may be expected that the prices of some of the stocks in the New-York market will advance, because the quotations will represent, not the value of these securities in specie, but in the inconvertible notes, which are likely to be issued in profusion. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that railway and other property, the tolls of which admit of being adjusted and increased to meet the depreciation in the value of the currency, need not necessarily be injured by the measure. All commercial debts to foreigners also, must, of course, be remitted in the currency of the country where the debt is contracted, or its equivalent. The home annuitants, and all the classes that depend upon rents or pay at fixed terms, are those by whom the pressure will first be felt, and when the army and navy, as well as the members of Congress and Government officials, shall have attained thorough experience of the practical working of the system, the test of their patriotism will be complete.

### The North Already Used Up!

*From the London Times, Jan. 15.*

Europe has been waiting with curiosity for the spectacle of two great invasions. They were both to come off in America, and they both seemed inevitable, but the doubt was which would come off first. Gen. McCLELLAN with his army of the Potomac was a power which could be measured. We could number his forces, and we could form some notion of their efficiency. We could make some estimate also of his difficulties, and we could form guesses, more or less plausible, as to his success or failure. Gen. McCLELLAN is, however, according to our last advices, just where he was. He was probably to advance to-morrow or next day. He has been for the last four months about to advance to-morrow or next day. Delayed expectation has dulled the edge of curiosity somewhat as to this great invasion. We are growing content to put off our belief in it until we can see it at least commenced. But the invasion hanging over the Federal States is one in which Europe never lacked faith. That is an invasion which is independent of rains and fever heats, which waits for no acquirement of discipline, which is to be kept out by no lines of fortifications, and which is rather tempted than repulsed by batteries of rifled cannon and huge assemblages of highly-paid armed men. *That great gaunt General "Insolvency" has for some time past been hanging over the North American States and the army of the Potomac more imminently than the clouds of Cossacks hung around the retreating columns of* NAPOLEON the Great. The only question was which tempest would be the first to break. Would General Insolvency take Gen. McCLELLAN in the rear, and disperse his army before it advanced, or would he wait until McCLELLAN had won a battle, and had marched Southward, and then content himself with cutting off the victor's supplies and ravaging the whole country during his absence? This question of precedence is now settled. *The invasion with which the North has been threatened has now taken place, and New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia are in complete possession of the enemy. The United States Treasury is a prey to insolvency, the New-York banks, with rare exceptions, cease to pay their debts,* and the third instalment of the Federal Loan fails. For the ugly word "insolvency" a gentle phrase has, undoubtedly, been substituted, and we are taught to call the refusal or incapacity to pay "a suspension of specie payments." Call it, however, by what name we may, the result to the creditor and to the credit of the debtor is the same. Instead of gold, the creditor is put off with a piece of paper, more or less worthless. We apprehend that no insolvent would ever declare his insolvency if the world would go on accepting his signature to promises to pay.

Like many other long-anticipated events, this has startled us by the suddenness and by the great scale on which it has at last occurred. These threatening and ambitious Federal States could not even contrive to stretch the corners of their credit so as to cover up the old year and bury it respectably. The United States Treasury was compelled, on the last day of December, to refuse specie payment for their demand notes. Banks of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and, indeed, throughout the country, have followed the example. *The Federal States of America are, at this moment, as insolvent as Austria. But the insolvency of the Federal States has this essential difference from the insolvency of the Austrian Empire,—the Empire has a large revenue which is regularly paid, and which, under prudent management, might be made available to buy back its credit; the Republic has no such fund, and no very certain prospect of ever obtaining one.* The Austrian paper currency circulates at a discount within its own territories, and is valueless elsewhere. *The American currency, having no revenue from taxation to support it, must inevitably sink down and down in depth of discount, and be valueless everywhere—as valueless as an old French assignat or an American State note of the first Revolution.* It is very sad to see a great commercial nation reduced by its own wild passions to such a pass as this. What chastity is to womanhood and courage is to manhood, solvency is to commerce. A nation, which is an aggregate of interests, has its financial point of honor no less than its belligerent point of honor. But these may sometimes suffer eclipse by some unavoidable crisis; but in this case there has been no necessity, and there has been no compensation. For all the millions which have been wasted, Federal America has not one creditable naval or military exploit to show, nor one deed of which the sons of the present generation will be proud. This is a spectacle so sad that, while we look upon it, we feel in no mood to note the points of ridicule by which the subject might be lightened, nor to use the temptation to laughter afforded by obscure mountebanks in Congress, who choose this moment of deep depression to make impotent threats against England and France.

*The only compensation for such a disaster as this must be peace.* But even this may not be immediate. For a moment it may happen that everything will be stimulated by the great power suddenly snatched of coining wealth from paper. So long as the old habit of looking upon paper as money lasts, so long as the population of America have not thoroughly realized the difference between convertible and inconvertible paper money, there will be no more lack of funds in the Federal States. A man who has found a goldmine is nothing to the man who has just discovered that the discounters will cash his bills. So long as Mr. CHASE can persuade the volunteers to take their monthly pay in United States notes, he wants nothing to carry on the war but a good supply of paper and a printing press. So long as the contractors will supply uniforms and rations and military stores in return for Government promises to pay, no army ought to be so lavishly supplied as that of the conquering North. Nothing flares so readily as a heap of straw. For a little time we should not be astonished to see a blaze of fictitious prosperity shooting up amidst the ruins of American credit. A dollar in New-York or Washington no longer means a round piece of silver with a fixed alloy and a standard weight, but it means a piece of paper, which, like a pariah dog in the East, has no legal claim upon any body. Reckoned in these new dollars, stocks and all manner of securities will, of course, go up. If we were to sell a horse for a price to be paid in brass imitations of golden sovereigns, we should naturally expect to receive a great many more of the false sovereigns than we should be ready to take of the genuine coin. There will be heavy hearts at New-York, but, perhaps, there may be joy at Washington. The reader may remember how, when the Cardinals wished to read a gentle lesson to the gay and literary LEO X., they caused just such a fire of straw as we have spoken of to be lit before him. "Thus quickly fleet the vanities of the world," cried a warning voice, as the flame shot up. "But while it passes, let us warm our hands at it," retorted the quick Pope, holding out his palms to the fire. The Cabinet of Washington may, perhaps, be of the mind of the Holy Father, and while the straw blazes they may be very comfortable. But how long can this be hoped to last? Not long enough for the conquest of the South. Shall we give the Volunteers two months as the period necessary to enlighten them as to the difference between silver dollars and paper dollars? It will be ample time. We need not give the contractors near so long; they will probably meet the difficulty by raising their prices immediately, and going on as long as the paper is salable. But what is the result to be expected at the end of the few weeks necessary to spread through America an appreciation of the exact difference between the words "convertible" and "inconvertible?" All went well so long as the million and a-half of dollars came in every day. Contractors, and Volunteers, and camp followers stood still and cried "Patience!" to the outsiders, and filled their pockets. "Money is made round," say the French, "that it may roll." But when money is no longer round and will not roll, what then will happen? We may depend upon it there will be no more clothing, and no more regular rations, and no more such service as a free and enlightened American citizen will care for. *The army of the Potomac will, if it should have the good fortune to be still on the banks of that sacred river, melt away insensibly; or, if it should be so unfortunate as to be down South, it will die away unfed, and unsuccored, in the swamps of Secessia. The beginning of the end is come. Money has been everything to the North, and if that is failing, the chances of conquest are at an end. Better, far better, now to fight their long-delayed battle, and win it if they can, lose it if they must; but in any case put an end to this contest before, in disease and starvation and dreadful mortality, the war puts an end to itself.*

# CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN CALLED FOR—JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE TAX LEVY—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-STREET TO BE FINISHED—THE INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to communicate with the President of the United States, and to take such measures as he may deem advisable to secure the release, by all fair and honorable means, of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his brave associates, prisoners in Richmond.

A resolution was adopted, appointing (if the Councilmen concur,) the Finance Committee of both Boards, a Joint Committee, to consider the Financial Budget of the Comptroller for 1862.

A resolution making an appropriation for the suitable celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday, was laid over.

The Board adopted the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of immediately regulating, grading, paving, sewering, and otherwise completing the new extension of Chambers-street.

The Board discussed, at some length, the paper from the Councilmen granting certain privileges to the Independent Telegraph Company. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Comptroller submitted a report of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

| | Sixth-av. Receipts. | Eighth-av. Receipts. |
|---|---|---|
| September | $27,701 24 | $30,091 06 |
| October | 29,380 78 | 31,684 36 |
| November | 27,549 61 | 30,097 32 |
| December | 29,305 62 | 30,894 02 |

The Board adjourned to next Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW READER TO THE BOARD—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION—A NEW SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE—RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN—THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS AND THE CITY INSPECTOR.

After the presentation of petitions and many resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, the President announced that he had appointed Henry Snyder as Reader of the Board, at a salary of $750. Mr. KEECH offered a preamble and series of patriotic resolutions connected with the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, which were appropriately referred. A communication was received from D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, relative to the *City Manual*, in which he repels any insinuation as to the number of copies sold by him, or the pecuniary benefit derived by him. The number sold annually for the past three years does not exceed twenty-five, and the proceeds were appropriated by him to the City Library. In 1860 the edition was 4,500, of which the members of the Common Council received 2,800, and in 1861, 6,000 were printed, the Common Council receiving 3,800, the remainder being distributed to various public institutions, distinguished citizens, &c. He states that he has no control over the expenses incurred in printing, binding, &c., and only obeys the directions of the Common Council in getting it out, and is perfectly ready to abide by any directions or changes they may designate.

The resolution from the other Board, to designate the DAILY TIMES as a Corporation paper, was received, and a motion by Mr. HOGAN, to refer to the Committee on Printing, &c., was carried—Ayes, 11, Noes, 8.

A report in favor of lighting Franklin Market with gas, was concurred in.

Mr. STEVENSON, in a resolution which was adopted, called on the Croton Department to inform the Board as to the probable expense of procuring surveys, estimates, &c., for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, and to which all sewers ordered to be built within the prescribed limits shall be made to conform. The Board concurred with the other Board in the resolutions relative to Col. M. CORCORAN and his associates.

The President appointed as a Special Committee on the Celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday, Messrs. KEECH, DESMOND, and LOGAN.

Mr. BABCOCK offered a resolution calling on the City Inspector for information why ANDREW J. HACKLEY has not been required to comply with the stipulations of his contract, which occasioned a protracted discussion as to points of order, but the matter was finally disposed of by adopting the resolution, by a vote of Ayes, 16; Noes, 4. Adjourned.

## COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—CALLS FOR APPROPRIATIONS—EXECUTION OF CAPT. NATH. GORDON.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday when the weekly statement of the number of inmates in charge was presented, showing a total of 7,927.

The following communication, addressed by the President of the Board to the Speaker of the Assembly, was approved, and ordered to be sent to Albany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1862.

*Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Speaker, &c., of Albany:*

SIR: We are every year put to great inconvenience ourselves, and what is of more importance, all persons dealing with the Department are greatly troubled because of the delay in the passage of the Appropriation bill.

Will you inform me whether there is any good reason why the Legislature should not pass a simple resolution authorizing the Comptroller to pay such portion of our appropriation as is necessary for the support of our inmates, and the furnishing them with the necessaries which their care and protection require? As we are now situated we are obliged to pay interest on our drafts to the bank where we keep our account, while the City has any amount in the hands of the Chamberlain without any allowance for interest.

We are now obliged to take upon ourselves to either turn our prisoners adrift, or buy our supplies on credit, or overdraw our Bank account, and pay 7 per cent. interest.

It would be of no earthly detriment to any to give the Comptroller power, whenever the support of paupers and criminals requires it, to anticipate the appropriation to an extent necessary for their support, previous to the passage of the general appropriation bills by the Legislature, or the authorities of the City and County of New-York.

You will oblige us by your early action or reply.
Your obedient servant,
SIMEON DRAPER, President.

Marshal MURRAY transmitted the following communication respecting the execution of Capt. NATHANIEL GORDON, convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and the permission therein asked was granted:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

*To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, New-York:*

GENTLEMEN—At the present term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, NATHANIEL GORDON was convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade, and sentenced to be executed in the yard of the City Prison on the 7th of February next.

As the time is rapidly approaching for carrying into effect the sentence of the Court, I deem it my duty to notify you thereof, and to request that you will give me in writing the necessary permission that the execution shall take place in the yard of the City Prison at the time appointed, unless the Executive should see fit, in the interim, to commute the sentence.

I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Proposals were received from Messrs. R. W. Billings and L. L. Whitehouse for the employment of two hundred male inmates of the Penitentiary in the manufacture of shoes, which were accepted, the rate of compensation being left open for future adjudication.

The Board, after passing upon some routine business, adjourned.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

CONVEYANCE OF SMALL-POX PATIENTS, AND OTHERS AFFLICTED WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Committee on Public Health met yesterday, to consider the subject of providing special conveyances for parties afflicted with infectious diseases to the various hospitals, &c. Mr. DRAPER, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, was present, and strenuously urged the great danger of permitting such parties to be conveyed in public hacks, and, after some remarks, it was concluded to report an ordinance prohibiting that practice, under heavy penalties, and granting power to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to provide special vehicles for the conveyance of all persons afflicted with contagious diseases.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE ANNUAL TAX LIST.

The Joint Committee of the two Boards met yesterday for the purpose of considering the annual tax levy, but did not reach any definite action, the members having agreed to consult the Comptroller individually, and act upon the matter next week.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the front area of No. 31 West Eleventh-street. It was evident that he had hanged himself by the neck from the railing of the stoop, by means of a tarred rope. Life was extinct when deceased was found, though some parts of body were moving. It is believed that he could not have been dead more than ten minutes. When discovered, the body was lying stretched at full length on the flag-stones, in such a position as to warrant the belief that the rope parted after strangulation had taken place. A passport, dated January, 1862, was found upon the person of deceased. From this document, it appears that he was a native of Holland, and that his name was JEAN HENRY WALTERS. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by hanging."

BIRD FANCIERS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The Bird Fanciers' Association has its third annual exhibition taking place during the present week, at No. 315 Bowery. The Association has been in existence twelve years. The following are the successful competitors for prizes this year: First prize, yellow cock, WM. MANSON; second prize, yellow cock, JOHN WILLIAMSON; third prize, yellow cock, JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM. First prize, mealy cock and best bird exhibited, WM. MANSON; second prize, mealy cock, —— BAKER; third prize, mealy cock, —— BAKER. First prize, yellow hen, WM. MANSON; second prize, yellow hen, WM. MANSON; third prize, yellow hen, —— MURRAY. First prize, mealy hen, JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM; second prize, mealy hen, JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM; third prize, mealy hen, WM. MANSON.

ANNIVERSARY AND CONCERT OF THE JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—In this season of concerts and jubilant anniversaries, the Jane-street Methodist Church comes in for a share of notice, belonging to the exhibitors of the past few days and evenings. The exhibition was, as a whole, a success, giving satisfaction to the families and friends of the 600 children who participated. A number of rich flags and banners decorated the walls, ceiling and platform. Several United States soldiers were also present, and were highly appreciative.

LEVEE OF COMMODORE NUTT.—Yesterday morning, BARNUM's newest wonder, Commodore NUTT, held a private and select *lévee* in the ladies' drawing-room at the Astor House. On the 1st of April, 1844, Commodore NUTT was presented to his father, a well-to-do farmer of New-Hampshire. Consequently he is now 18 years of age. He is only 29 inches high, and weighs 24 pounds. Next week he will be on exhibition at the Museum.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. DWIGHT.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. DWIGHT took place, yesterday, at Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. Eulogies were pronounced by Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, ADAMS and WOOD. The remains were temporarily deposited in the Marble Cemetery in Second-avenue.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the question of the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs. A report of the majority of the Committee appointed to consider the subject, was submitted by Mr. A. A. LOW.

STREET CLEANING AT LAST.—Mr. HACKLEY had a couple of hundred men at work last night on the lower part of Broadway breaking up the ice, clearing the gutters, &c. There is a prospect of the lower part of the City becoming passable. Now, that the work of cleaning the streets has really commenced, let it continue.

LECTURE ON COLUMBUS.—On Monday evening Mr. JAMES A. McMASTERS, late editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, will lecture in Irving Hall, on CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. It is spoken of as highly interesting.

### Meeting in Aid of St. David's Benevolent Society.

The objects of the meeting were set forth by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, who, in an interesting discourse portrayed the rise and development of Welsh history, and drew well-selected contrasts between the characteristic effort at advancement to be met with among his own countrymen and their near neighbors, the French, &c., &c. St. David's Society, which is of antiquated origin, was established for the relief of poor Welsh emigrants, who receive from its resources comfort during sickness, and respectable interment at their death.

The fund is kept up by means of monthly contributions from the regular members, and is further added to by donations from many Englishmen of wealth, who have, while here, observed its beneficent influence. The Welch are, as a rule, a thrifty people, and their demands upon the Society are not frequent or heavy, yet a Committee is constantly employed to search out cases of distress, and are thus enabled to relieve much woe arising from ignorance upon the part of newly arrived emigrants. A permanent fund of $3,000 is established, the interest of which goes far toward the yearly expense of its charities. No expense of salaries is incurred, all the officers acting as volunteers.

The capacious cemetery at Cypress Hills, under the direct supervision of Mr. MILES, covers an area of 500 acres, and from the excellent taste shown in the selection of a locality, it is scarcely possible for it to be encroached upon during many generations.

The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the fine old English airs sung by T. J. THOMAS, Esq., assisted by a chorus of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared informally upon the platform. Although the Society is substantially based, it is believed that these occasional meetings and lectures are conducive to the keeping up of a healthful interest in its transactions.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In the NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 770, published THIS MORNING, and to be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, will be found:

A LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—Giving an Authentic and Detailed Account of the Arrival at Hatteras Inlet, and the Great Difficulties Overcome—The Loss of the Steamer *City of New-York*, the Propeller Gunboat *Zouave*, the Floating Battery *Grapeshot*, the Steamer *Pocahontas* with 100 Horses, and a Coal Schooner—Damage to Other Vessels—Drowning of Col. J. W. ALLEN and of Surgeon F. S. WELLER, of the New-Jersey Ninth Regiment—Health of the Command. Also, the Official Report of Gen. BURNSIDE to the War Department.

In addition, it contains:

The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES.—The Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound—The Impending Struggle in the West—The Treasury Note Bill—Work for the Cotton Slaves—Our Hatteras Inlet Correspondence, &c., &c.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE—BY THE EUROPA AND THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—How the News of the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received in England and France—A Cool Reception Bespoken for the Refugees—Restoration of the Entente Cordiale—The *Tuscarora* and *Nashville* at Southampton—The Stone Blockade—France Selecting an Emperor for Mexico.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—A Letter from Our Special Paris Correspondent—The News of the Surrender of Mason and Slidell—Effects on the Bourse—The General Impression—England Desires War—A Wise Suggestion, &c., &c.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

**At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,**
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL Boot for......$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for......$3 00

**Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.**—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

**Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies Balmorals** at $2 and $2 50; Misses, $1 50 and $1 75; Children's, $1 12 and $1 37 per pair; with India rubber Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

**Coughs.**—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation which induces Coughing, having a *direct* influence to the affected parts.

**Conflagration in Fulton-street.**

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. VALENTINE & BUTLER:

GENTS: On the morning of the 26th inst., the Fulton Bank Building, corner of Pearl and Fulton sts., was destroyed by fire. In my office, on the second-story, we had in use one of your Alum Patent Safes, which was taken from the ruins on the third day after the fire, and we were pleased to find on opening it that our books and papers were in perfect condition except from water.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN BRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. VALENTINE & BUTLER:

GENTS: At the disastrous conflagration of the 26th inst., our store, situated on the corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., was among the number completely destroyed. Our valuable books, papers and paper money were deposited in one of your Alum Patent Safes, and it affords us pleasure to state that it fully answered the purpose of protection against fire. Yours, respectfully,
BACH & NOSTRAND.

**$200,000**
IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL AND FULTON STS.,
Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

*Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:*

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner Fulton and Pearl sts., on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others.

The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours.

Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, Bank bills, coupon bonds &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

As the above safe has been claimed by other parties, we deem it due to the public to say that the safe was made to order by us for Mr. Foster, in the month of February, 1856, and was stamped on metal plates, *as required by law*, HERRING'S PATENT. The safe is now in our store, and the public are requested to call and examine it.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron.* The only metal which cannot be drilled.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

## MARRIED.

CRAFT—MANCHESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, Lieut. E. R. CRAFT, U. S. A., to JULIA, daughter of James Manchester, Esq.

RACHAU—DEMAREST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at Grace Church, by Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., EDWARD W. RACHAU and SOPHIA A., daughter of William H. Demarest.

MEEKS—MONELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Henry Darling, of Philadelphia, JOSEPH MEEKS to CLAUDINE, only daughter of Hon. Claudius L. Monell, all of this City.

HOFFMAN—WESTERVELT.—In Piermont, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, Mr. HENRY HOFFMAN to Miss NELLIE WESTERVELT, all of Piermont.

## DIED.

GRINNELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, JOHN BANCKER, son of Thomas P. and E. Augusta Grinnell, aged 15 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 24 West 14th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at the 5th-av. Hotel, ELIZABETH MORGAN, only daughter of the late Enoch Morgan, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Baptist Church, (Dr. Gillette's.) West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHERMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, of scarlet fever, ELISABETH, daughter of Isaac and Elisabeth Sherman, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., at the residence of the parents, No. 18 West 20th-st.

PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, CORNELIUS F. PURDY, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 West 49th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Rye for interment by the 12 o'clock train.

JONES.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, JOSEPHINE LESTER, only child of Wm. D. and Caroline A. Jones, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 54 Eldridge-st., without further invitation.

TEER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, ELIZABETH, wife of Moses Teer, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Sheldon Burwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 Madison-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DA CUNHA.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 30, JOHN L. DA CUNHA, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Robert Taylor, No. 148 West 36th st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, THOMAS JONES, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 192 West 27th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, FRANCES JEANNETTE, wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 293 West 19th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, ABBY ANN LAWRENCE, relict of Joseph Lawrence, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, W. S. Lawrence, Willoughby-av., between Throop and Yates avs., without further notice.

Providence papers please copy.

MEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, after a painful illness, SARAH, widow of Peter Mead, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James De Gray, in Leffert-st., between Grand and Classon avs. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 30, EDWIN JAY, only child of Edwin A. and Ann Eliza Clark, aged 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 5 Irving-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 30, WILLIE, infant son of L. T. and Mary C. Bergen, aged 6 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 232 Carlton-av., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NOBLE.—On Thursday, Jan. 30, at the residence of H. G. Stebbins, ANITA CRAWFORD NOBLE, infant daughter of Fitzgerald and Fanny Noble, aged 19 months.

Havana papers please copy.

EILSHEMIUS.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, ALBERT EDWARD, infant son of Henry G. and Cecil E. Eilshemius, aged 14 months and 12 days.

BACKUS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 29, CHARLOTTE, the wife of Charles Backus, in the 45th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Peter J. O'Donohue, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MORE.—In Marathon, Cortlandt County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 25, ELIZABETH, wife of John S. More, and daughter of the late Barnet Cole, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 177 Duane-st., New-York, without further notice.

MESSENGER.—At sea, on Wednesday night, Jan. 29, on board of brig *Ann*, from Cape Palmas, Africa, Mrs. MESSENGER, wife of Rev. Mr. Messenger, Missionaries to Africa. Her remains were brought home.

BORDEN.—In Eatontown, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, THOMAS T. BORDEN, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on First Day next, at 11 A. M., at the Friends' Meeting-house, Shrewsbury, N. J.

HALL.—In Portland, Ala., on Friday, Nov. 8, at the residence of his father, Alex. Hall, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EDWARD C. HALL, late in the employ of H. E. Dibblee & Co., of this City, aged 20 years.

STOLTERFOHT.—In Liverpool, England, on Friday, Jan. 10, MARY ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of J. N. Stolterfoht, Esq., aged 3¼ years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 49.—Jan. 30, 1862.
24, 47, 23, 13, 20, 5, 54, 62, 1, 31, 61, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 50.—Jan. 30, 1862.
68, 45, 4, 1, 50, 43, 42, 24, 54, 30, 32, 33, 67.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—THE managers of the Home, located at No. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st., call attention to the fact that they have NO AGENTS employed in soliciting funds. Parties reported from time to time as being seen from Maine to Minnesota and from Canada to Washington, asking aid for the "Home in 29th-st.," have no connection whatever with this Institution. Donations thankfully received as above.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MILITARY BOOK.
A NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING THE SOLDIER.
MILITARY TACTICS WITHOUT A MASTER.
NO OFFICER CAN DO WITHOUT IT.
A KEY TO MILITARY TACTICS.
A HANDBOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION.
PREPARES AN OFFICER FOR ANY EXAMINATION.
Above all, it is the simplest and most easily understood of any other military work.
READY ON SATURDAY.
THE NATIONAL
SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.
An Elementary Work on Military Tactics.
Pocket volume, cloth bound. Price 50 cents.
CARLTON, Publisher, New-York,
(Late Rudd & Carleton.)
*** Sent by mail FREE, on receipt of 50 cents.

THE NEW NOVEL.
PILGRIMS OF FASHION.
By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.
"His Bull Run battle-piece is well executed. The whole work is good, and cannot fail to please numerous readers."—*Boston Evening Traveller.*
"This is a well-written novel."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*
"It is a continued series of healthy observations upon the recklessness and needless extravagance of society. The plot is well arranged and handsomely carried out, and the reader can wile away an hour in the perusal of the book with profit."—*Portland Advertiser.*
"It is animatedly written."—*Boston Evening Gazette.*
"*Pilgrims of Fashion* contains many well-directed blows at the worshipers at Fashion's shrine. The plot is excellent, and is well carried out to the end."—*New-York Express.*
"The work is powerfully and graphically written."—*Philadelphia Press.*
"A work of an uncommon order, and remarkable for its originality and freshness."—*Salem Register.*
HARPER & BROTHERS.

A NOVEL BY BENJAMIN WOOD.
PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY.
A NOVEL OF THE PRESENT DAY,
ENTITLED
FORT LAFAYETTE;
OR,
LOVE AND SECESSION.
BY BENJAMIN WOOD, M. C.
One Vol. 12mo. Cloth bound. Price, $1,
CARLETON, Publisher, New-York,
(late Rudd & Carleton.)
*** Sent by mail FREE on receipt of $1.

## MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

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GREAT FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The Safe that preserved the books, papers, and money for A. T. Foster, Banker, in Fulton-st., at the fire on Sunday the 25th inst., was one of the celebrated
"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDERS."
Dépôt for the sale of this safe is removed to
No. 18 JOHN-ST., near Broadway.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
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FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to soldiers at points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—AT THIS SEASON of the year, when coughs and colds are so troublesome, every family should have a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Pulmonic Life Syrup on hand; perfectly innocent, and a certain cure for Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists; office No. 56 Cortlandt-street.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 126, (101 referred.)

### THE PATENT FOR SULPHURIC ETHER.

### United States Circuit Court.—Jan. 30.

Before Judge Shipman.

*William T. G. Morton vs. The New-York Eye Infirmary.*—This was an action brought for an alleged infringement of the patent granted to the plaintiff on Nov. 12, 1846, for the discovery of sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic agent. The plaintiff called as witnesses Drs. Wood, Griscom, Barker, Parker, Stansbie, Noyes and Edwards.

*Dr. Wood* testified that he used ether rather than chloroform. On being asked for how many years he had used it, he said he hardly knew whether he ought to answer the question, as he might implicate himself in a suit, as this appeared to be the beginning of suits against the profession. Mr. Cozzens, the plaintiff's attorney, said they were ready to stipulate on the record that no advantage should be taken hereafter of the answers given by any of the witnesses. The witness then said he had always used it since Dr. Morton made it known. He described the mode of its administration, and what kind of cases he used it in, the quantities he used, and what were its effects. He did not use the machine described in the specification of the patent. Being asked what value was nowadays attached to its use in surgery, he said he did not think language could express it—but by this he afterwards said he did not mean monetary value, but benefit to the human race.

*Dr. Griscom* testified to nearly the same things. To the question as to its value, he said it would depend upon circumstances. If the operation was necessary, and could not be performed without ether, it was worth to the individual as much as his eyesight; but he could put no monetary value upon it. As to the proportion of surgical operations in which ether or chloroform was used, he could not say.

*Dr. Barker's* testimony was to the same effect. He also testified to the general use of ether in surgery, both in New York and in Connecticut, where he formerly practiced.

*Dr. Willard Parker* went over nearly the same ground, saying it was of great value to the patient, but no extra charge was made for it by the surgeon; that it was entirely impossible to fix any value upon it, there being no standard to go by. If the thing were wiped out now, and could be bought back again by paying millions, millions would be paid. He further proved, on cross-examination, the general use of the article over the country, and said that Dr. Morton came to him in 1856 or 1857 and brought letters from physicians and surgeons in Boston; that he was aware of the subject, and aware of its being patented; and of course there was a prejudice in the profession against patentees, or having anything to do with them.

Witness proceeded—I had a conversation with Morton about it, and he said that he had abandoned the patent, and was now throwing himself upon the humanity of the world; I then took him cordially by the hand and introduced him to a large number of gentlemen in the profession; he made a statement at a meeting we had of what he had gone through with, and of his purpose with regard to the patent, and explained about a suit which had been commenced against the Chelsea Hospital; measures were taken by the profession here to raise funds for him; the New-York Hospital paid him $500, and Bellevue $1,500; I went down to South-street and raised several hundred dollars for him on the ground that he was a benefactor to the world; that was done on the idea that he had abandoned his patent, otherwise not a thing would have been done.

*Redirect*—It would not, because he was shielding himself under another garb; he had his patent to protect him, and we should have left him to that; don't know whether Bellevue Hospital purchased a license to use it with the $1,500.

Other witnesses testified as to the amount of ether used by the defendants; as to the number of cases in which it had been used, no certain testimony could be obtained.

Judge SHIPMAN finally said that the patent had got to be discussed sometime or other, and might as well be before putting in any further testimony. The points as to the validity of the patent were then discussed at length by counsel on both sides. The Judge this morning announced that he had come to the conclusion that the patent was void, and that the subject matter, under the circumstances, was not patentable. He therefore directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cozzens; for defendants, Mr. Owen and Mr. Silliman.

### Decision in the Merchant Will Contest—Jurisdiction of Inferior Courts of Cases Pending in the Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Matter of the Will of Wm. H. Merchant.*—In this case a motion was made for an order directing the administrator first appointed not to hand over the moneys of the estate to the administrator with the will annexed. The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday; and it will be remembered that the motion was resisted on the ground that, as the case was now pending in the Court of Appeals, this Court had no jurisdiction to make the order asked.

The Court, sustaining this view of the case, denied the motion.

### Affairs of the St. Denis Hotel—Injunctions will not Issue to Protect Remote Interests.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

*Balcom vs. Julian et al.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained against the defendant Julian, to restrain him from foreclosing certain mortgages uponnthe furniture of the St. Denis Hotel, on Broadway, opposite Grace Church, in this City.

It appeared from the papers used on the motion that, in April, 1858, Julian sold and conveyed to Peter Degive the lease and furniture of the St. Denis Hotel, and took from Degive a mortgage upon the lease and furniture to secure a part of the purchase money. Degive took possession of the hotel and furniture, and, in May, 1860, sold and conveyed to the defendant, Thomas E. Stewart, the lease and furniture, subject to the mortgage of Julian. In a contract between Julian and Degive made prior to the sale in April, 1858, and which provided for the sale and transfer of the lease and furniture, and the giving of the mortgage, it was agreed that if any of the furniture to be mortgaged should be removed, and new or other property substituted in its place, that the lien of the mortgage should continue upon the substituted property as if the same had formed a part of the mortgaged property. On the 19th of June, 1861, the defendant Stewart executed to the defendant Julian a mortgage, reciting the mortgage from Degive to Julian, and declaring that it was intended by that mortgage to extend its lien to after-acquired property, and covering other furniture not included in the first mortgage. This second mortgage was collateral to the first, which had been assumed by the defendant Stewart. Previous to the execution of the second mortgage, and in May, 1860, the defendant Stewart, entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, whereby it was agreed that the plaintiff should, from the 1st of June thereafter, have the exclusive control and management of the hotel business on the terms and conditions therein specified, and for that purpose should have control and possession, during the existence of the agreement, of all the parts or portions of the premises appropriated to the business. After detailing the manner in which the business was to be conducted by the plaintiff, the agreement provided that the plaintiff, as "manager and conductor of the business," should receive, by way of "compensation therefor," in lieu of all other claims, one-third of the net profits of the hotel business, to be ascertained and accounted for during the continuance of the agreement. On the termination of the agreement, all the property and leases were to belong absolutely to the defendant Stewart, subject to a right of election in the plaintiff at a future day, as to part of the furniture. It was further agreed that if the plaintiff should, after the 1st of June, 1865, elect to terminate the agreement, he should be entitled to one-third "of all the household furniture, china or glassware, wines, stores and other property which shall have been purchased and paid for from and out of the receipts of the business."

It was also provided that out of the proceeds of the business such new furniture as should be necessary should be furnished.

The plaintiff claimed in his complaint, that between June, 1860, and June, 1861, he had expended for new furniture the sum of $10,000.

The Court granted the motion to dissolve the injunction, holding that as the plaintiff was not a creditor of the mortgagor, and as his right to a third of the furniture purchased did not accrue until 1865—too remote a period to enable him to have the protection of an injunction—he had no right to invoke the aid of the Court.

### The Assignments of Minors Voidable—An Infant cannot Convey a Trust.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

*Henry C. Fox vs. Henry Heath et al.*—This was a proceeding to set aside an assignment on the ground that one of the assignees was a minor at the time of making the assignment.

The plaintiff alleged in his complaint that in the month of July, 1861, he recovered judgment in the Marine Court against all of the defendants in this action, except the defendant Rollins, which was filed, and a transcript thereof docketed in the County Clerk's office. It was also claimed and alleged that in May, 1861, three of the defendants, who were at that time partners in business, made an assignment to the defendant Rollins, one of them being a minor, and incapable of giving validity to the act; and that the assignment appropriated the individual property of the assignors to the payment of partnership debts. The defendants admitted the allegations of the complaint, but insisted that, notwithstanding the facts therein contained, the assignment was valid.

The Court held that an infant cannot convey a trust in respect to his property; and that as this assignment made by a minor was voidable at the option of the minor when he became of age, it was not a valid instrument. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

B. Sanford. Judge Capron, G. L. French and L. J. Lansing, for plaintiff; Tomlinson & Brigham, and D. Van Winkle, for defendants.

### A Husband Sues for a Divorce and the Wife Obtains It.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

*Henry Parr vs. Cordelia Parr.*—In this case the plaintiff asked a divorce from his wife, alleging adultery against her.

The defendant denied the charge, but alleged that the plaintiff was guilty of infidelity.

The case was referred, and the Referee found that the wife was innocent and the husband guilty. A judgment of divorce was, therefore, granted to the wife.

### Legal Notice.

COMMON PLEAS.

The calendar of short cases will be called on the first Monday of February.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*The People ex rel. Thomas McSpedon et al. vs. Haws, &c.*—Reference ordered to Benjamin W. Bonney, Esq., to ascertain amount due.

*Wells et al. vs. Gordor et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*In matter of Last Will and Testament of Wm. H. Merchant.*—Motion denied.

*Pearce vs. Kelly et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of Circuit, costs of motion to abide event.

### From California to the States.

CHANGE IN THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

*From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 30.*

We understand that the Government contemplates sending out an expedition for the exploration of an intermediate route, either for the whole or part of the way, to St. Louis, which will be available throughout the Winter months. It will start from Fort Yuma as soon as some of the regiments now in process of organization in the interior are ready to take the place of the troops now stationed at that point. The object will be to explore a route by the Cajon Pass to Salt Lake; or, if that be impracticable, in consequence of the want of water, by Albuquerque in New-Mexico, and through Kansas to the Missouri River.

It will be recollected that the old Horse-shoe route, as it was generally designated, swept Southwards from St. Louis, through Arkansas, Texas and Arizona, and entered the State at its extreme Southern border. The new route which it is proposed to explore, would not diverge much from a straight line, and would entirely avoid the tedious travel on the Sierra Nevadas in the Winter months.

The Central route, by way of Utah and Nevada Territories, has worked well—in fact, much better than a great many people expected, but we are not so wedded to names or geographical lines that objection would be made to a change, provided it had been demonstrated that that change would improve our mail facilities. So far as climate is concerned, the intermediate route possesses certainly many advantages over the Central, but the great trouble may be want of water. This is the question which the expedition, soon to start from Fort Yuma, is expected to solve. If successful, the effect would be to tranfer the terminus of the Overland route again from Placerville to Los Angeles, at least during the Winter months.

It is, however, gratifying to know that if any change be made, the success of the mail service, and not political considerations, will govern. We have no "impracticables" to deal with now, who could discern sectionalism in the location of a mail-route, and partisan 'vantage ground in a fat contract. They are now, for the most part, in arms against the Government, and will never again regain the position of power and influence which they once enjoyed. California has greatly profited by their discomfiture. When the rebellion is crushed, nothing will be reserved for them but seats very much in the background.

—Mr. D. F. Robinson, one of the most prominent citizens of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly in that city on Saturday last. He had for a number of years taken an active and leading part in all public enterprises in which the city was interested.

### Movements of European Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| City of Washington | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 15 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | Jan. 15 |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 18 |
| Hansa | Southampton | New-York | Jan. 22 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 22 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Jan. 25 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New-York | Jan. 29 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Jan. 29 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | Feb. 1 |
| Borussia | Southampton | New-York | Feb. 12 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | Feb. 19 |
| FROM AMERICA. | | | |
| City of New-York | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 1 |
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | Feb. 5 |
| City of Washington | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 8 |
| Africa | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 12 |
| Hansa | New-York | Bremen | Feb. 15 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | Feb. 19 |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | Feb. 26 |

### Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..........5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

TOM—THE PLOT TO OUST THE NEW STREET Commissioner is fully exposed in the CAUCASIAN this week. Read it.

Who wrote BEN WOOD'S NOVEL? Read the CAUCASIAN this week.

## MATRIMONIAL.

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR PERsonal appearance, doing a lucrative business, wishes to correspond with a widow lady, matrimonially inclined, either in City or country, not over 30, of good family, and enjoying a competency. A desire for a pleasant home and kind, sensible wife prompts this advertisement. References exchanged at proper time. Letters addressed to CHARLES COLLINS, Box No. 2,879 New-York Post-Office, will be held strictly confidential.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half-interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 526 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash, will be sold for $3,000, or its equivalent in real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Association and location the very best. Address B. B. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand and store, established for a number of years. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28, IN GOING FROM the corner of Essex and Broome sts. to East Broadway and Pike-st., a gold hunting-case watch, with chain and two lockets attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner, at No. 221 Broome-st., near Essex.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

LOST—CITY OF CINCINNATI COUPONS, H 49, due Jan. 1, 1862, $30, and F 3, 4 and 17, due Feb. 1, 1862, 3 of $30 each. The finder is requested to return them to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., containing $40 or $50 in money, and many valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return the same will be liberally rewarded. W. C. BALL, No. 154 Monroe-st.

LOST.—LEFT AT HOPE CHAPEL ON THE EVENing of Tuesday, Jan. 28, a MINK MUFF. Whoever will return the same to No. 232 5th-av., shall be suitably rewarded.

## FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of household furniture. By order of J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st. opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, gas fixtures, mahogany piano, &c., removed from a private City residence for convenience of sale, consisting of in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite, made by Meeks; rosewood bedroom suite, nearly new and in fine order; mahogany and black-walnut French bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands and tables; mahogany and black-walnut sofas, chairs, lounges, buffet, book-cases, wardrobes, easy chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, stair carpets and rods, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHT FIRST-class houses, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-AVENUE—The eight first-class four-story brown-stone high stoop houses and lots, east side of Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., comprising the entire front, each house 24.8½x65 feet and extension, and contains all the modern improvements. Lots 100 feet deep. Terms liberal. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AND BILLIARD TABLES at auction, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store No. 35 New-st., corner of Exchange-place, 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, carved legs, Raven, Bacon & Co., makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Hazleton Brothers, makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Buttekofer, maker; also, 2 billiard tables. The above articles can be seen at the public store.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 54 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,

176 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 866 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and outbuildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley, one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE house, with from five to twenty acres of good land, and suitable out-buildings; must be within ten minutes' walk of railroad station. Address, with full particulars, H. T. C., Box No. 3,635 Post-office, New-York.

## TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house to a small and careful family. It is pleasantly located and convenient; has water and gas throughout. For further information, inquire at No. 118 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY SITUATED. Apply to C. PAULSON, No. 76 Reade-st.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is nearly new; the lot is 145 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

A PERSON ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY offers for $6,000 property that cost over $100,000 in one parcel, or in 600 parts for $10 each, including a superior stone-front house. Apply at No. 96 Maiden-lane, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE ÆRATED BREAD.—READ THE FOLlowing certificate from Dr. Willard Parker:

EAST-TWELFTH-ST., N. Y.

I have found the Ærated Bread of superior quality in all respects. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is eminently healthful, inasmuch as it contains none of the products or results of fermentation.

WILLARD PARKER.

Manufactured at the corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. For sale everywhere.

## METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

## PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

## COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.
$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.
English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE, No. 3 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 26th-st., for two days, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Call at 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid in a private family, and to assist with fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in fine washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Has good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who is a competent chambermaid and fine washer, would like to engage in some good family to work in that capacity; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or to do the fine washing and ironing; understand her business perfectly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 339 9th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a respectable young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 118 East 28th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPECtable woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and French and Spanish cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and all kinds of soups, pastries and jellies; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., near 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business—bread and pastry, soups, game; would assist with washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 210 West 25th-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; accustomed to all kinds of cooking—soups, jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 388 6th-av., for three days, second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 220 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; perfectly understands her business; soups, game, poultry, or desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches—soups, jellies, pastry and meat, and is an excellent baker; best of reference given from some of the best families now in the City. Please call at No. 79 West 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as cook, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 210 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook or to do general housework; is a good plain cook, bread and biscuit maker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at her present employer's, No. 310 West 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; also, as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and to assist with washing and ironing; situations wanted by two smart, steady young women; both are perfectly competent, and have the best of City reference from their last situation; will go together or separate in City or country. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., next the fancy store, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced cook; understands cooking and washing in all their branches; is willing to assist with part of the washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN, WHO IS an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, wishes a situation in that capacity; or would go as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework. The best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation in a small family to cook, wash and iron; is a good washer; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 106 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS good plain cook; understands making good homemade bread and biscuit and pastry. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS ENGLISH COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, by a very respectable English woman; is of Protestant principles, and a thorough cook of all kinds of meats, game, soups, &c., as also every kind of pastry and preserves. Refers to first-class families in Brooklyn. No objection to assist in the washing. Apply, for two days, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROfessed woman cook or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one capable of fulfilling either; understands French and English cooking, entrées, confectioneries &c., and the serving up of supper or dinner parties; no objection to leave the City or to go to Washington, having lived there in some of the best families. Call for one week at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, steady woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker, and a thorough laundress; has lived with some of the highest families in both City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, or take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 161 Chrystie-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as dressmaker or seamstress; no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Scotch Protestant girl, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 186 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, No. 92 Second-place, Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed a situation by a quiet, honest girl as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at the house of her late employer, till engaged, No. 103 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived over three years.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—A SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as stewardess. Address by letter, stating where an interview can be had, No. 427 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who is an experienced waitress, and can produce satisfactory City reference from her last employer for neatness and capability, would like to engage in a private family. Call or address No. 49 University place.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

### MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; can produce good reference for capability, honesty, sobriety and industry; would go a short distance in the country, take charge of a garden, or milk, if necessary; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. E. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business; has the best City reference from his last place. Call at No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, saddlery.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady sober man as coachman; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce good reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable young man, with the best of references from some of the highest families in this City, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found a first-class coachman and careful hand over horses; will go any distance; speaks the different languages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address R. R., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS DENTIST.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN a situation in the office of a respectable and thorough dentist; if required, a suitable remuneration would be given for the instruction. Address Box No. 1,039 Post-office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable German man as farmer; is active, industrious, and willing to work for small wages, and will make himself generally useful; has good home reference. Call or address A., No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN experienced hand, as a farmer. Best of references given. Address J. C. ROSE, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of his business, including grapery and greenhouse; is leaving his present place owing to his employer's reverses, and by whom he can be highly recommended. Address E. C. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., for this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, active man, single, of long experience; understands the management of hot-houses and greenhouses, kitchen gardens and flower gardens; has good reference from the gentlemen he lived with. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for C. N., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; also, understands laying out new places, or improving old ones; the very best references given. Address G. L. G., Gardener, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the treatment of vinery, greenhouse, hothouse and vegetables. Address GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a smart man, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables, the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit-trees; is fourteen years in this country; can come well recommended from where he lived for several years; has no objection to go to any part of the country; would make himself useful in any way to forward his employer. Call at, or address HORTICUS BRITTANICUS, Mcilvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as groom or coachman, or as groom to an officer going to the war. Has good reference; has been in Virginia the last nine months. Address or call to G. B., No. 13 East 19th-st., near Broadway and 5th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who can sell a good class of New-York State trade. Address for two days, SALESMAN, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS COAL OIL AND PETROLEUM REFINER is open to an engagement, either to build or work a factory, or teach the art of refining. Apply by letter directed R. F., care of Mr. Fancher, Room No. 8 Gilsey Building, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

AN ENGINEER WANTS A STEADY PLACE—Is strictly temperate and can furnish satisfactory references; is a mechanic and can keep an engine in order. Address for six days J. K., Box 162 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; she must bring good references from her last place. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN A gentleman's family residing a short distance from the City, a first-class cook and also a first-class laundress. Both must have the best testimonials, and can see employer at No. 149 Grand-st., this day, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK IN A PRIVATE family; she must understand her business perfectly, and bring good references. Apply at No. 56 7th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR general housework, a girl who is a good washer and ironer, and can do the plain cooking for a small family. Wages $6 per month. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 46 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN or German woman, to do the housework, with other help, in a gentleman's family on the Hudson River. Apply No. 12 Bowery.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, AS WET NURSE, a respectable young woman. Call immediately at No. 100 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a neat, competent girl, who can bring good recommendations, as nurse and seamstress, in a small family. Apply at No. 127 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday and Friday of this week.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER, IN A private family in this City; he must be a quiet, steady man; must understand his business, and be in all respects a first-class servant; must have the best City references. Apply, with testimonials, at 149 Grand-st.

DRUGGIST WANTED.—ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the wholesale and retail druggist business of this City; an old merchant preferred. Good salary to a good man. First-class men only need apply. Address with the best of reference or none, Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

TO SHORT-HAND REPORTERS.—WANTed, two or three short-hand reporters to report the next Canadian Parliament for the Quebec *Daily Morning Chronicle*. Those preferred who can be recommended from the three principal New-York dailies. Call or address Room No. 18 St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WAGES $10 per week; two conductors for a county railroad. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

## LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—LADIES LEARNED to operate on Singer's, and Wheeler & Wilson's, Howe's, and other Machines; work, until learned, by one of the best operators in the City; terms, only 75 cents. Also, one machine for sale—$40. Apply No. 4 Allen-st., near Division.

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

## BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM AND BOARD, desirable for single gentlemen, may be found in a strictly private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required and given.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE PARTY could be accommodated with unfurnished rooms in a first-class house up town, and convenient to both cars and omnibuses. This is a desirable opportunity to any one requiring good accommodation. Rent moderate to the right person. References required. Address, with name and full particulars, B. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF REFINEMENT, occupying a first-class house, have to rent a third-story front room and bedroom, adjoining, also, a second-story back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, to parties of the highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 126 *Times* Office. Location, East 14th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 29th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPALIAN FAMILY IN this City, or vicinity, board, with use of piano and conscientious care, for a young lady of nervous temperament, whose mind is almost wholly given to music and the church. Address, Mrs. J. SEYMOUR, Station D.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, on very moderate terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, A BEDROOM, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; location preferred about five or six blocks above the St. Nicholas, and two from Broadway; the best reference given. Address Mr. O. F., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two handsomely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 7th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms to let in suites or single, with or without board.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED second-story front-room, with very large pantry, is to let at No. 62 Remsen-st.

## HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

## MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7⅓ octave piano is much admired.

## INSTRUCTION.

MONEY WANTED FOR LESSONS IN Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Composition, Book-keeping, &c. An experienced Teacher will take Pupils of any age, male or female; give instruction in school, or at your or my residence. Terms very low. For arrangement and testimonials, address EDUCATOR, New-York Post-office, Station D.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED for $2 50. Bookkeeping $5. Last week of the cheap classes at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat Building. Private instruction at No. 64th-av., below 8th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT, thoroughly competent to teach French, drawing, and the ordinary English branches, is wanted in an academy by the middle of February. Habitual self-control, based upon Christian principle, is deemed an essential qualification. Address Box No. 471, Troy, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY, ACCUStomed to tuition, is desirous of forming an engagement, either as governess in a gentleman's family, or as music teacher in a school; good references can be given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 1,738 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND COLlege, and an experienced teacher, would spend a few hours each day, or week, as private tutor or public instructor, if a suitable situation should offer; references given. Address F. R. L., Union Theological Seminary.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing class for ladies and gentlemen every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

## MACHINERY, &C.

TO MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a second-hand Ericsson Caloric Engine, about 4 or 5 horse power. Must be guaranteed in good working order. Apply by letter, with lowest cash price, to Box No. 3,306 Post-office.

# FINANCIAL.

### GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington, Hon. HORATIO KING, late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

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### AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers.
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

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OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

**THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE** affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861 | $157,877 44 | |
| Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive | 522,308 23 | |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | | $680,185 67 |

This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above | $589,093 48 | |
| Less Return Premiums | 73,699 34 | |
| Net Earned Premiums | | $515,394 14 |
| Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c. | $336,696 37 | |
| Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses | 76,842 36 | $413,538 73 |
| Net Profits | | $101,855 41 |

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Bank | $88,376 90 |
| United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks | 498,461 20 |
| Loans on Stocks drawing Interest | 93,668 63 |
| | $675,506 73 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 220,514 72 |
| Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums | 21,502 50 |
| Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at | 25,649 48 |
| Total Assets | $943,173 43 |

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,
C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,
B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,
L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,
WM. LECONEY,
J. K. MYERS,
A. WESSON,
WM. KENT,
DAVID P. MORGAN,
BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,
JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,
J. E. HANFORD,
THOMAS EAKIN,
ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,
JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEORGE C. WETMORE,
P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

**THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO** the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 | $3,840 286 54 |
| Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861 | 1,474,290,29 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | $5,314,576,83 |

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 | $4,155,165,78 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $2,311,650,29 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | $728,476,35 |

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks | $2,923,403,81 |
| Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise | 800,340,00 |
| Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages | 283,760,00 |
| Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | 123,783,02 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 1,618,859,02 |
| Cash in Bank | 245,543,94 |
| Total Amount Assets | $5,995,689,79 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

| | |
|---|---|
| The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,690,210 |
| Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000 |
| Total profits for 19½ years | $12,940,210 |
| The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470 |
| Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740 |

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
William E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornelius Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

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**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.**—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

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**BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

**ELECTION.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

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IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

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THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN** Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

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**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem*.

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OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

**INTEREST.**—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds due Feb. 1 next, will be paid at maturity, on presentation at this office.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

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**NOTICE.**—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

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**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.

EUGENE THOMSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

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OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

**ELECTION.**—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

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**COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

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**DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.**—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

# FINANCIAL.

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

---

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
**MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861 | | | $3,812,558 50 |
| Received for premiums during the year 1861 | | $726,399 46 | |
| Received for Interest during the year 1861 | | 224,238 74 | |
| Total Receipts for 1861 | | $950,638 20 | |
| Paid claims by death | $243,665 95 | | |
| Paid policies surrendered | 117,973 14 | | |
| Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c. | 33,198 51 | | |
| Paid commissions to agents | 49,636 84 | | |
| Paid physicians' fees | 3,735 55 | | |
| Paid annuities | 1,517 00 | | |
| Paid Dividends | 204,096 26 | —$653,843 25 | —$296,794 95 |
| Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862 | | | $4,109,353 45 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $95,967 29 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 2,582,461 18 | |
| Premium Notes | 1,294,054 28 | |
| Real Estate | 76,866 43 | |
| Loans on Scrip | 4,921 85 | |
| Premium notes and Cash with Agents | 55,082 42 | $4,109,353 45 |
| 7,026 Policies in force, Insuring | | $23,481,353 00 |
| 894 New Policies have been issued during the year. | | |
| Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 | | 1,688,956 44 |
| Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 | | 2,665,589 50 |

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

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**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY**—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

*Resolved*, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

*Resolved*, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

**INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORT**gage and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

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**THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY**, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.

GEO. DEMING, Agent.

## DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
**RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.

**THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI**-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

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THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE.
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER** share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

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CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

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**DIVIDEND.**—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

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LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE** per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

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OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day. By order.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

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CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

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CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

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OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

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**DIVIDEND.**—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

JAN. 15, 1862.

## INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital ............ $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

## MARBLE WORKS.

**MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS**—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

# MEDICAL.

**AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!** HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.

The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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### NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

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### CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

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**"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.**—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

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**SURE CURE.**—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

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**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE** confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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**DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.** University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

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**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.**—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

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**EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF** the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

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**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.**—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

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**DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS ARE** warranted to cure the worst forms of secret diseases. It cures complete the most obstinate disease, in a surprisingly short space of time. $1 a bottle. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.**—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

**PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON** the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF** Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

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**LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.**—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

# SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

**PASSPORTS.**—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Muir. |
| AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. |
| | EUROPA, Capt. Anderson. |

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

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**NOTICE.**—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

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**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.**—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ............ SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ............ SATURDAY, Feb. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First cabin to London | $80 | Steerage to London | $33 |
| First cabin to Paris | $85 | Steerage to Paris | $38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | $85 | Steerage to Hamburg | 35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

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**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TUESDAY | Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY | March 3 |
| TUESDAY | Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY | March 29 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage money to Nassau | $45 |
| Passage money to Havana | 60 |

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM**ship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

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**FOR HAVANA.**—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE UNIted States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.**
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

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**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

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**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.**—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

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**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.) |

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**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

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**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."**—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE**CEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, for a sufficient number of centre-board schooners, not drawing more than seven feet water when loaded, to carry about 14,000 barrels' bulk of subsistence stores hence to Hatteras Inlet, N. C. Offers for single vessels will be accepted. All vessels offered must be of the best standing of their class, and be ready to receive freight immediately, and if required to move twice to receive cargo, it must be done at owners' expense. Persons offering vessels will please state the carrying capacity in barrels' bulk, and the lowest price per barrel bulk for flour, or other barrels of flour size. An addition of one-fifth will be allowed on beef, pork, or other wet barrels of similar size; other barrels, wet or dry, in proportion. Six cubic feet, if boxes, will be considered equal to a barrel of flour. Six fair working days will be allowed to discharge each vessel, and demurrage, at 12½ cents per day, for registered tonnage after that time will be allowed, to be paid upon certificate of consignee.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Ass't Quartermaster-General.

## STEAMBOATS.

**SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.**—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M. | Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M. |
| Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M. | Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M. |
| Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M. |
| Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M. | Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M. |
| Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M. | Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M. |
| Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 3:40 P. M. | Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M. |
| Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M. | Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M. | |

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

---

**TO NEW-HAVEN.**—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

## SKATES.

**COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES**—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

# AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK.

THIS FRIDAY, Jan. 31,
IL TROVATORE.
RE-ENTREE OF MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
In the rôle of Leonora.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madame Strakosch | Azucena | Brignoli | Manrico |
| Manousi | Count de Luna | Barili | Ferrando |

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### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Feb. 1.—MARTHA.
RE-ENTREE OF MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
AS LADY HENRIETTA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mme. Strakosch | Nanci | Brignoli | Lyonel |
| Susini | Plunkett | Barili | Tristan |

Musical Director and Conductor ...... MAX MARETZEK.

Seats for the Brooklyn Academy can also be secured at SIBELL'S, Wall-st.

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### WALLACK'S.

STANDARD COMEDIES.
NIGHTLY CHANGE.
FRIDAY,
Will be acted (third time) Morton's celebrated five-act comedy of
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Young Rapid | Mr. Lester Wallack |
| Old Rapid | Mr. Blake |
| Sir Hubert Stanley | Mr. Norton |
| Charles Stanley | Mr. Reynolds |
| Vortex | Mr. George Holland |
| Frank Oatland | Mr. John Sefton |
| Bronze | Mr. Floyd |
| Miss Vortex | Miss F. Morant |
| Jesse Oatland | Mrs. Hoey |
| Ellen Vortex | Miss Madeline Henriques |

SATURDAY, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
MONDAY, (last time for the present,) SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Mr. WALLACK,
In accordance with his
PLEDGE TO THE PUBLIC,
That a rapid succession of the most CELEBRATED AND JOYOUS COMEDIES should be produced, begs to state that after MONDAY,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE
of performances will take place
NEXT WEEK.

The plays chosen are
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
TOWN AND COUNTRY,
SPEED THE PLOW.
To be alternated.
The comedies to be prepared
WITH THE UTMOST CARE.
Scenery, dresses and appointments
ALL NEW.

---

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE LESTER WALLACK POLKA, composed by R Stoepel, is played every night with great success. An excellent likeness of Lester Wallack, Esq., adorns the title page. Price 35 cents per copy.

FIRTH, POND & CO., Music Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

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### WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Jan. 31,
the original American comedian,
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
will appear in
TWO
GREAT COMIC PERSONATIONS, of his
As SCHNAPPS, in the magnificent scenic spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
And as JACK CABBAGE, received last night with roars of laughter and applause, in the comedy of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

The NAIAD QUEEN is admitted to be perhaps the most magnificent scenic spectacle ever presented on the stage. It abounds in scenery of unequaled splendor, grand mechanical effects, and brilliant dances. To give additional charm to this unsurpassed attraction, the management has pleasure in announcing an engagement with the brilliant and beautiful

SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS,
who, during the few nights on which she last appeared, created so
WILD A FURORE,
and who, in conjunction with
DON JUAN XIMENES,
will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

---

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS.
Last night but one of
MR. HACKETT,
who will appear in his popular part of
FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE.
This, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1862, will be acted Shakespeare's comedy of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
Or, Falstaff Outwitted by Women.

| | |
|---|---|
| SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, (Pretending Love to the Merry Wives,) | Mr. HACKETT. |
| FRANCIS FORD, (The jealous husband,) | Mr. J. W. WALLACK, JR. |
| DR. CAIUS | Mr. LEWIS BAKER. |
| ROBERT SHALLOW, Justice of the Peace, | MARK SMITH. |
| ABRAHAM SLENDER | CHARLES HALE. |
| MRS. FORD | Mrs. JULIA BENNET BARROW. |
| MRS. PAGE | Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, JR. |

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.

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|---|---|
| Admission to all parts of the house | 50 cts. |
| Second Parquet stall | 75 cts. |

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### TACHYHIPPODAMIN.

ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

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### WONDERFUL! WONDERS!:

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

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### THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

CONCERT AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 31.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

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**MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE HAS** kindly volunteered to read for the benefit of the CHARITABLE FUND OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged IRVING HALL for TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, when this distinguished lady will read Shakespeare's Play of HENRY THE FIFTH.

Tickets, $1 each—can be had of the following Committee, and at the door on the evening

Henry Eyre, President, No. 74 Broad-st.
Edward Walker, Vice-President, No. 114 Fulton-st.
Philip Pritchard, Vice-President, No. 33 Broadway.
Robert Bage, No. 12 Wall-st.
H. J. Cortis, No. 40 Fulton-st.
T. M. Braine, No. 43 South-st.
Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.
T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway.
J. T. Walker, No. 32 Broad-st.
James Napier, No. 77 Broad-st.
S. S. J. Frith, No. 52 Exchange-place.
Thomas Dixon, Everett House.
J. C. Beales, M. D., No. 10 West 19th-st.
Wm. Young, *Albion* Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
T. M. Middleton, No. 40 Exchange-place.
Mr. Vickers, No. 99 John-st.
C. W. Frederickson, No. 126 Pearl-st.
E. T. Christianson, No. 1 Chambers-st.
E. W. Canning, No. 227 Pearl-st.
Charles Clifton, New-York.
C. B. Elliman, No. 217 Pearl-st.
Arthur Kendall, No. 5 Barclay-st.
C. H. Webb, office of the Society, No. 40 Exchange-place.

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**GRAND CONCERT AND ORGAN EXHIBITION.**—A Concert and Organ Exhibition will be given at the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Mr. Bristow, Mr. Beames, Mr. Kyle, Miss Brainerd, and other artists, will participate. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

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### TACHYHIPPODAMIN.

ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

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**MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S LADIES'** Gymnastic and Calisthenic Institution, at the Metropolitan Academy, No. 93 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Ladies Classes meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on SATURDAYS at 12 o'clock M. Send for circulars. Address HENRY GEBHARD.

## LECTURES.

**JAMES A. McMASTER, OF THE FREEMAN'S** *Journal* and *Freeman's Appeal*, will lecture at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. The subject is *Christopher Columbus—Fresh Light on his Character and Mission.* Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door and elsewhere.

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**COOPER UNION.**—FREE LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.—The fourth lecture of Judge NOTT will be delivered in the Large Hall of the Cooper Institute, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

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**COPARTNERSHIP.**—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.

GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

## DENTISTRY.

**N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS,** No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 389 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 276,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $18; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

# AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
WHO WILL FAIL TO SEE THEM?
The most magnificent bill of novelties and amusements ever offered in this City!
THE GREAT FAIRY PLAY
Alone is more than can be seen elsewhere for less than double the admission to the Museum. Its brilliancy surpasses anything heretofore seen in America.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR SCENERY!
The Grand March of the Amazon Warriors!
The Perfection and Beauty of their Drill!
And the bewildering splendor of that gorgeous
BOWER OF BEAUTY AND HOME OF THE FAIRIES,
in which so many beautiful nymphs of the air and sea appear, is pleasing beyond expression. It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.

As this is the LAST WEEK of this piece, who can fail to see it? Who will fail to hear the laughable and amusing MUSICAL REPRESENTATION OF MUSEUM SHOWS—as Jenny Lind, Canary Bird Show, Happy Family, &c., introduced by the Orchestra between the 3d and 4th acts!

During the piece, Professor A. GLEITZ, from Europe, will appear for the first time in America, with his
ZITHER, A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT,
accompanied by Mr. B. HERZOG, Jr., on the Guitar.
The following wonderful living novelties at all hours:
THE LIVING HIPPOTAMUS.
The great and curious
WHALE STILL LIVES,
And eats his half-bushel of live eels per day.

The 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES, sailing in the Grand Aquaria, which contains beautiful and rare living Fish from all quarters of the globe.

MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, Happy Family, Monster Serpents, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 Nutt, will be cracked NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 3.

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### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

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### TACHYHIPPODAMIN.

ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

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### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861-62.
The Public Rehearsal (No. Nine) will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 1,
At 10 o'clock.
Extra tickets 50 cents each.

The third concert of this season will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
At 8 o'clock.
On which occasion the following pieces will be performed:
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Symphony No. 4, in D minor, by Robert Schumann; Serenade No. 2, in A, by Johannes Brahms; Overture, "Ruler of the Spirits," in D, by Carl Maria v. Weber.
SOLO PERFORMERS.
Signor F. Ridolfi, (Baritone.)
Mr. Ernst Hartmann, (Piano.)
Mr. Henry Schmitz, (Horn.)
CONDUCTOR, CARL BERGMANN.

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

Extra subscribers' tickets $1 each, for sale at the usual places.

No more tickets will be issued than the Hall contains seats. By order,

J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

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### BANJO TAUGHT

BY THE KING BANJOIST OF THE WORLD.

Mr. GEO. C. DOBSON, (late of Sandford's Opera House, Harrisburgh, Penn.,) will guarantee to make a pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo in twelve lessons, or no charge, for the sum of $5. As a Player, Performer or Teacher of the Banjo Mr. Dobson defies competition; one call will satisfy the best judge. All lovers of the Banjo that have any idea of learning should call and hear Mr. Geo. C. Dobson play a selection from the different operas. &c.

GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., New-York.

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### TACHYHIPPODAMIN.

ALBERT W. SELDEN,
EXCLUDED FROM BROADWAY.

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**GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE**, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.

The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents.

TIFFANY & CO.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.**—*In the matter of the application of Alexander Fleming for an order for the election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company.*—In open Court, this 22d day of January, A. D., 1862. Present, Hon. ARTHUR McARTHUR, Judge. The application of ALEXANDER FLEMING for an order for an election of Directors of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company having been this day heard, and testimony having been taken therein in open Court, and it having, upon said hearing, been made manifest to the Court that all the material facts alleged in the said application and petition of said Fleming are true, and that no election of the Directors of said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, a corporation created by the laws of this State, has in fact been held since May, 1859, that being a period exceeding two years in succession previous to making said application by said Fleming, and it appearing to said Court that the order made by said Court herein on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1861, was duly served as therein directed. Therefore, the said Court does hereby order and decree that a meeting of the stockholders of the said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company shall be held at the Grand Jury Room in the Court-house in the City and County of Milwaukee, on the second MONDAY of March, A. D., 1862, at 10 o clock in the forenoon of said day, and continue thereafter without adjournment until all stockholders authorized to vote, and offering to vote at such election, shall have voted; and said election shall continue at least till 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and shall be held in conformity with law as to conducting said election and canvassing votes. And it is further ordered and decreed that this order and decree shall be published in the *Daily Wisconsin*, a newspaper printed in said city of Milwaukee, and also in the *New-York Times*, a newspaper printed in the City of New-York, at least once in each week for three successive weeks previous to the day on which said election is herein ordered and decreed to be held.—Dated Jan. 22, 1862.

By the Court. ARTHUR McARTHUR, Judge.

*State of Wisconsin, Circuit Court, Milwaukee County, ss.*—I, W. H. JACOBS, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original order entered in the above entitled cause, that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof, as the same remains of record in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 22d day of January, A. D. 1862.

[L. S.] W. H. JACOBS, Clerk.
By W. L. CLEAVER, Deputy.
ja31-law3wF

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**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor
au30-law6mF

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.**—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

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**NOTICE.**—AN ARRANGEMENT HAVING BEEN made by the members of the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, with HENRY J. NEWTON, formerly of the firm of LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, to take part in the management of their business, and the whole and sole control and management thereof having been confided by said firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to HENRY J. NEWTON and EDWARD G. BRADBURY, notice is hereby given that they, the said HENRY J. NEWTON and EDWARD G. BRADBURY, are the only persons authorized or having any authority to use or sign the firm name of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, or to control any debts or make any purchases for or on account of said firm.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1862.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.

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**CAPITALISTS.**—NEW INVENTIONS.—A ready portable fire and military reconnoitering ladder. Lamp for kindling fires. Sieve churn. Safe for preserving fresh meats. Strong pails and barrels without hoops. Clothes dryer. The most powerful gun extant. Address G. P. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Iowa for a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Berks County, Penn., in relation to Gen. Sigel.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the coolie trade by American citizens.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of requiring Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports, during the present rebellion, to take the oath of allegiance. Adopted.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of War be authorized to procure from officers and soldiers, now prisoners in the so-called "Confederate States," allotment pay for families—the Secretary of War to issue drafts on New-York or Boston to the families. Adopted.

Mr. Grimes offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish a statement, in tabular form, of all vessels purchased or chartered for the War Department since April last, when the vessels were built, what tonnage, price, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate when the ship *Franklin* was changed for use as a steamer, and whether the Department intend to complete her for use the present year, or at any definite time. Adopted.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up the resolution for printing 5,000 copies of eulogies delivered upon the death of Gen. Baker.

Mr. Hale said he had always opposed these resolutions to print, and although no man appreciated the deceased more than himself, yet he thought it a bad principle.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to include eulogies upon the death of Senator Bingham.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the custom had grown up of printing these eulogies in a book. He thought it an unnecessary and useless expense. He once, on the Committee of Printing, had made a report against the custom in the case of Senator Rusk, of Texas, and the Senate agreed to the report.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Opp.,) spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Howard's amendment was adopted.

The resolution was then rejected by the following vote, viz.:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bright, Browning, Howard, Howe, Lane, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Simmons, Wilkinson and Wilson. Ayes 13, Noes 27.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the management of the Government hospital at Alexandria, Va., and report such measures as may be necessary to correct any abuses.

Mr. Grimes wanted the power of the Committee enlarged, so as to include all the Government hospitals.

Mr. Wilson said he wanted to make this a special case. There were complaints from all over the country about the Medical Department of the army, and he (Wilson) had no doubt that Department was entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the army. He had seen certificates from sick soldiers, that they had actually to go to the swill tubs to enable them to live in the hospital at Alexandria. There were reports from all the hospitals that were disgraceful to the country.

Mr. Fessenden asked if it was not the duty of the Inspectors of the army to take care of the hospitals.

Mr. Wilson said that we had four Inspectors-General and one vacancy and five assistants. These could not attend to the business of such an immense army.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union)—Is it not the duty of the Surgeon-General to see after the hospitals? If it is not, we had better detail some officer for this duty.

Mr. Hale wanted to know where the real deficiency was.

Mr. Wilson thought it was the duty of the Inspectors-General to look after the hospitals, but they were doing all they could. It was the duty of the Surgeon-General also to see after these hospitals. The trouble was, we had in the Medical Department many old men who ought to be retired. To-day there was nothing but a series of complaints all over the country about the hospitals of the army.

Mr. Hale thought that it was time the truth was told about these things. There is a sort of a list of medicines which a doctor may prescribe, and this list was fixed thirty or forty years ago, and the doctor can prescribe no other, no matter how much light he may have got since that time. If somebody could only be put to death by partaking of the dose of forty years ago, then the doctor was at liberty to give it. There is a perfect jam of dead logs at the head of the Medical Department. The Senator from Massachusetts (Wilson) has not gone far enough. The old fogy notion of promoting doctors who had dosed and dosed for forty years in the same old way ought to be discarded, and we ought to call in to our relief the best medical talent of the country.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment to strike out the word "Alexandria," and have the resolution apply to all the Government hospitals.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then passed.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from a large number of merchants of New-York, asking that the laws in regard to import duties be confined to goods actually on shipboard.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, (Union,) from the Special Committee on that part of the President's Message relative to the construction of a military railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee, reported a bill for that purpose.

The case of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was then taken up.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak at length on the subject. He said his vote would not be controlled by any judgment as to whether the Senator from Indiana had given aid and comfort to the enemy. He (Howe) thought that the Constitution demanded that every Senator should be a friend of the Constitution, but he was forced to the belief that the Senator from Indiana was not a friend to the Constitution, and not a friend to the present form of government. Not that he was not such a friend on the 1st of March, but he was not such a friend at the last session, and is not now. He had examined the record of the Senator from Indiana, and he found no word of sympathy for the Government, and had come to the conclusion that the Senator did not desire the extension of the authority of the Constitution over the whole United States, if over any part. He thought it was a very poor apology for the Senator to say that he had forgotten that he had ever written that letter, or that Mr. Lincoln was his friend. If the Senator had been true in his friendship for the old Government, he would have told Mr. Lincoln that Davis was a traitor, and that he ought not to go near him. But, in addition to not uttering words of rebuke to the rebellion, the Senator from Indiana had uttered language to give strength to the rebellion. Mr. Breckinridge, at the session last March, offered a resolution requiring the President to withdraw the National troops from certain States, and Mr. Clingman offered as an amendment that the President withdraw all the troops and not attempt to collect any revenue in the seceded States. Mr. Howe then referred to, and read from, a speech of Mr. Bright's, in which he declared himself in favor of these resolutions. He (Howe) supposed that these resolutions were offered for the purpose of obtaining a negative vote upon them, so as to drive the people of the Southern States into rebellion. He (Howe) was forced to believe that the Senator from Indiana took his position with a purpose and intent to strengthen the rebellion. To be sure, the Senator from Indiana, in a speech the other day, did call this rebellion a mad scheme, and found fault with traitors because they left the Union—not because they tried to overthrow the Government and Constitution, but because they had gone out and left him and such as him to the tender mercies of the Senator from Massachusetts. He contended that the Senate should be purged of all taint of disloyalty, and though they might, possibly, make a mistake as to the treason of the Senator from Indiana, yet they could say to the people that it was certain there were no traitors left in the Senate.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) that thought this was a plain case—all facts were admitted. He felt it to be his duty to vote for expulsion, though he still remembered with pleasure his early acquaintance with the Senator. The facts, were, that the Slaveholders had organized the rebellion when the letter was written. Jefferson Davis was its chosen leader, and the Senator from Indiana well knew the damning treason of Davis. This letter was written to a desperate traitor, commending a man on an errand of treason. The Senator from New-York, Mr. Harris, said if the clause about firearms had been left out, the letter would have been harmless. Unfortunately the clause was not left out. He might as well say that an indictment for murder with the homicide clause left out, was a harmless paper.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked, if the Senator was not guilty of treason, what was he guilty of?

Mr. Wilmot said if he was called on to define the offence, he should call that treason; but if a sitting juror, he might not pronounce such a verdict; but, as a Senator, he should not hesitate, if called on to say whether the Senator was a fit and safe man to sit in the councils of the nation, he should not hesitate, but vote to expel him. The Senator commended one traitor to another with an improved firearm. Would a loyal Senator do this? Suppose the Commander-in-Chief had written such a letter. Would there have been any doubt if the President had written such a letter, that impeachment could have been made based on the letter?

On motion of Mr. [illegible], the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Phillips, Speak & Co., of New-York. It authorizes the reissuing of certificates of the loan of 1848 to the amount of $2,000, in place of those lost. Passed.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) caused a memorial to be read suggesting an appropriation for a National Cemetery in the District of Columbia, so that the bodies of deceased soldiers may be within reach of their friends. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to pay the expenses incurred by the States in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, arming and transporting the troops, etc.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Opp.,) caused an article from the Chicago *Times* to be read, showing a flagrant case of fraud, and said that under this bill $130,000 would be dishonestly taken out of the Treasury.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, (Opp.,) was glad to state that Gov. Yates, of Illinois, was not concerned in any fraudulent transaction, but he (Richardson) had nothing to say in exculpation of others against whom grave charges lie. Thieves were engaged in plundering the Treasury in every possible way. We have more to fear from them than we have from the rebels. By the passage of this bill we would open the door to all the thieves on earth. A law is already in existence authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all properly authenticated claims. We should reduce the pay of the army, and make them fight for something else than money. Another thing we have got to do, namely: Bring all incompetent officers, from Gen. Fremont down, before a Court-martial. That officer (Fremont) should be convicted because he did not support Gen. Lyon—the worst military blunder that ever was made.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) mentioned the fact that his State had furnished 80,000 volunteers to crush this devilish and hellish rebellion, and therefore it would be strange if some improvidence had not occurred. His colleague's (Richardson's) wholesale charge of dishonesty and fraud against officers of Illinois should be sustained by some kind of proof. He (Kellogg) had a regard for the public Press; but would to God it was not so debauched and demoralized, and that public officers could be shielded from insidious attacks at a time when the nations tremble and men turn pale.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said, that unless the House should pass some such measure as this, very great injustice would be done to the loyal States. He (Dunn,) knew that many of the accounts were outrageous—the pilferer and the thief having been busy to plunder the Government; but this bill enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to guard against improper allowances.

On motion of Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) the bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 83 to 42.

The consideration of the Treasury Note bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Worcester, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions declaring that Charles H. Upton, of the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, is not entitled to a seat in this House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) responded to the attack of his colleague (Mr. Gurley) upon the conduct of the war and Gen. McClellan. He said there were hypocrites in religion, quacks in medicine, pettifoggers in law, mushrooms in vegetation, secession in Government, and military critics in Congress. He proceeded to answer the general charges against Gen. McClellan, because he had made no movement on the Potomac. He referred to the merits of the critic, whose only martial experience was acquired at Bull Run, and whose brief experience on Fremont's staff, which he deserted when Fremont's star paled, did not make him a military expert fit to criticise a skillful General. He took up the complaints against Gen. McClellan for withholding an eager army from victory. In Missouri and Kentucky there were no orders from Gen. McClellan inconsistent with the most prompt movements; his orders were to hasten the movements without a moment's delay. He referred to the difficulties which Gens. Halleck and Buell met with in assuming their commands. It was not true, as his colleague had said, that Gen. McClellan or Gen. Halleck either had stopped the march of Curtis, Sigel and Asboth after Price. These Generals had made a cavalry reconnoissance, and had called for six regiments from Gen. Pope, which had been furnished. A letter from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan, two days ago, expressed the belief that our army would either beat Price, or drive him out. As to the complaint that Gen. McClellan had stopped Lander and Kelly from capturing Jackson at Romney, he showed that it would have been but a Ball's Bluff risk, crossing the river without means of recrossing in case of disaster, and that, too, when Banks would have had twice the distance to march which Jackson would have had to retreat. Gen. Banks approved of Gen. McClellan's action. As to the non-movement of the army here, it cannot be done now for the mud—it was never intended by Gen. McClellan to attack an equal force in their intrenchments; he intends to do what he is doing—cut off their line of supplies and retreat, by taking the Tennessee Railroad; to this end he has given his every energy to aid Buell and his divisions. Mr. Cox referred to the general conduct of the war, and the character of Gen. McClellan. His colleague said the people had no faith in the chief in command. Mr. Cox denied this—what was wanted was a little more faith from his reverend colleague. He (Gurley) was a minister of the Gospel, and his faith was so large as to take in all mankind in his scheme of salvation. If his colleague's faith can take Jeff. Davis and Wigfall into Heaven—if he can see Humphrey Marshall squeeze through the gates of Paradise—why cannot he exercise some faith in the skill and strategy of Gen. McClellan, even when some of his designs are to him inscrutable? The General in command has to be reserved; if he took every one into his confidence in this leaky weather, all his plans would be frustrated.

Mr. Cox inveighed against the fledgling Congressional critics whose experience was mostly confined to Bull Run. It used to be considered necessary for a military critic to know, at least, that the rear rank is just behind the front, and that he should be, at least, a military officer with the bloody experience of a training-day; but here we have a reverend civilian, whose thoughts ought to be more on the dove than on the eagle; whose experience has been confined to conventions and caucusses, criticising one of the most accomplished officers in the military service of any nation. Why, years ago, in the Mexican war, these same gentlemen who are now so querulous about Gen McClellan, echoed Sumner's "Peaceful true Grandeur of Nations," and Hosea Ballou's slang:

> "Fife away, you fifin' feller—
> You may fife till you are yeller,
> Afore you get ahead of me."

Mr. Cox referred, in conclusion, to the animus of these attacks on Gen. McClellan—it was because he would not make this war an Abolition war. He would not now discuss this aspect of our debates. Happily, he could announce that no confiscating or emancipating bills can pass this Congress. Let the Abolitionists howl on—let Phillips declare that a victory by McClellan would only cover up the old Slavery sore, and therefore was to be deplored. He hoped that these attacks on our Commander, our Constitution, and the Government, which were discouraging to the army and the taxpayer, would cease, for the common object—the restoration of the Union.

Several amendments were discussed, but none adopted.

The Army bill was passed as originally reported. Adjourned.

### From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 24.

Arrived, ships *Prima Donna* and *Polynesia*, from New-York; *Winfield Scott*, Cardiff; *Reammore*, Bordeaux; *White Swallow*, Hong-Kong; bark *Emperor*, Japan.

The State Legislature will hold its first session in this city to-day.

All the streets of Sacramento are navigable for small boats. Every house in the city has the water over the lower floors.

The weather has been pleasant for two days past, and if it should continue so for two weeks, the stages may again commence running to the interior counties.

Dates to the 9th inst. are received from the Sandwich Islands. The news is unimportant.

The *Polynesian* says that, in 1860, one hundred and thirty whalers recruited at their island, and that, in 1861, only sixty-nine recruited. The whole number of whalers north in 1861 was only seventy-six, and for 1862 the whole fleet north, so far as is known here, will only be thirty-three. During the coming Spring, we can only expect seventeen whalers to recruit here.

### The Massachusetts Legislature.

THE READING OF THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS, ETC.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 30.

In the House to-day, a bill in relation to the reading of the Bible in the schools was passed, requiring that some portion of it shall be read daily, omitting the words "in the common English version," so that the Douay version may be read if the School Committee require it.

A resolution was received from the Governor concerning the enlistment of persons in a corps of sappers and miners who were taken to Baltimore, where they found they had been deceived, and that the pretended officers had no authority for making such enlistments. The Legislature is called upon to prevent such illegal proceedings.

# NEWS FROM ALBANY.

### The Election of George R. Perkins as Regent of the University, and Victor M. Rice as Superintendent of Public Instruction—The Proposition to Instruct the New-York Senators to Vote for the Expulsion of Mr. Bright—The Deficiencies in the State Tax, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

The caucus last evening resulted somewhat differently from what was generally expected, Victor M. Rice being nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, instead of Emerson W. Keyes. The first ballot stood:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keyes | 42 | Howe | 9 |
| Rice | 38 | Cavit | 9 |

The names of both Cavert and Howe having been withdrawn on the second ballot, Rice gained sixteen and Keyes only six, thus nominating Rice by a majority of six. Howe and Cavert both being Western men, it is probable that, when their names were withdrawn, the Western representative concentrated their strength upon Rice, thus giving him the nomination. Another reason contributing to the same result was, that Keyes' friends were too sanguine. Having decidedly the most positive strength of any candidate, they did not make so strenuous exertions, as they might have done, to have all their men on hand, and therefore lost the nomination. For Regent of the University there was but one ballot. Perkins, who was then nominated by acclamation, lacked only one vote of a majority. Mr. Reynolds, of Ulster County, had sixteen votes, and Mr. Peter A. Porter, of Niagara, thirteen. The remainder were scattered. Mr. Porter had just risen to withdraw his name, which had most unexpectedly turned up in the ballot, when Mr. Pierce, of Ulster, withdrew the name of Mr. Reynolds, and moved the unanimous nomination of Mr. Perkins, which was carried, and the caucus adjourned.

The Democratic Caucus met in the Senate Chamber about 7½ o'clock, Senator Connolly in the Chair, and about three Senators and from fifteen to twenty Representatives being present. Everyone seemed to be in the jolliest mood imaginable. Mr. Callahan was sent out into the highways and byways, like the servant of old, to bring in guests to their feast of fat things, but soon returned with only one. Nominations being in order, almost as many candidates as there were members present, were announced, but after some discussion, in which Mr. Perkins' Democracy was fully vouched for, other candidates were withdrawn, and Mr. Perkins was declared the candidate for Regent. Mr. Loutrel nominated Mr. Keyes as candidate for Superintendent, but Mr. Seymour, of Erie, foresaw great peril to the Republic in having Republican, or, as he was pleased to call them, "Abolition" principles inculcated upon the youthful minds of the State through the Department of Public Instruction. He wanted none but a simon-pure Democrat to receive their nomination for Superintendent, and awe-struck by the gloomy colors of the picture his imagination had conjured up, he sat down, an injured man. Perhaps the honorable gentleman would like to taboo the teachings of history, and to shut out the impressive lessons of passing events, for they have a most uncomfortable tendency in this same direction, and have already converted many of his old compeers from their original opinions. Mr. Loutrel considerately withdrew his nomination, and Mr. Joseph Warren, of Erie, was chosen by acclamation. Mr. Murphy moved that the caucus now adjourn until Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Callahan caused some consternation, by innocently asking who was to be nominated then. Grimalkin having thus put his intrusive head just out of the bag, it was unceremoniously punched in again by a veto of the original motion. And with a silent cachination among the initiated, which sounded very much like "over the left," the caucus adjourned.

The joint action of the two Houses this morning ratified the nominations of the Union caucus last evening, Mr. Rice receiving one hundred and ten votes out of one hundred and forty-eight cast, and Mr. Perkins being unanimously chosen to the Regency of the University.

In the Senate this morning there was quite a spirited debate upon the resolution instructing the Senators of New-York to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Messrs. Lowe, Truman and Folger advocated the resolution, and Messrs. Ramsey, Murphy and Bailey opposed it. Their advocacy rested upon the assurance of Bright's disloyalty and the necessity of purging all departments of the Government of sympathisers with treason and traitors themselves. The opposition rested upon the impropriety of constituting the State Legislature a tribunal to judge of the qualifications of a United States Senator, and attempting, upon *exparte* testimony, to control the deliberate action of the Senate upon matters relating entirely to its own composition. A motion to table the resolution was lost by a vote of *sixteen* to *fourteen*; but the hour of adjournment having arrived before the discussion was finished, no vote was taken. The final vote bids fair to be very close, as there is a decided difference of opinion among the majority party of the Senate as to the propriety of passing such resolutions. The question will stand or fall by its merits, without the aid of any party combinations. The result has a peculiar significance, inasmuch as it is generally supposed that the result in the United States Senate may be decided by a single vote, and if the resolutions pass this body, and Senator Harris abides by them, it may decide the whole controversy. Similar resolutions offered in the House yesterday, and awaiting its action, were not reached to-day, but I doubt if they can be passed in that body, even if passed by the Senate. I confess though, that I can form no judgment in the premises, for an instructing mania seems to have seized upon the Legislature, and there is no telling where it will lead them. It is just possible that, with all the cry in favor of retrenchment, they have deliberately chosen a supernumerary officer this morning in appointing a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Could they not just as well administer all the functions of his office themselves? May we hope that they will not allow him his full pay, and do all his duties for him besides.

The resolutions introduced in the Senate yesterday morning by Mr. Hardin deserve more than passing notice. They propose to reform what is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance. A large proportion of the time of both Houses is consumed in investigating and acting upon claims for canal damages. These resolutions propose to refer all claims of this kind to the Canal Board, to have them make a thorough investigation of the whole batch, and report upon them in detail to the next Legislature after the claims are preferred. They thus mass a huge body of business, which is most wearisome and costly now by reason of its multiplicity of detail.

In the House, this morning, a report was received from the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution asking an explanation of the deficit in the payment of the taxes, mentioned in his annual report, and whether any suits have been commenced against those County Treasurers who are behind hand. He replies that the original deficit was over $1,125,000; that at his request urgent letters were addressed to the Treasurers who were in arrears, and the actual deficit is now only about $132,000. Most of this is due from Westchester County, and a suit was commenced against the Treasurer, when it was found that the money was not in his hands, nor could he obtain it until the passage of an act by the Legislature. This act has since been passed. The remaining deficits are mostly dependent upon cases now in litigation, and against non-residents. New-York County is only behindhand some $21,000.

The bill legalizing certain ordinances of the Common Council came up before the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Coddington said in explanation of the delay in acting upon it, that while it had been intimated that he had objected to taking up these ordinances out of their order, he would say that no man was more anxious that these ordinances should be legalized. They were referred to the Committee on Cities, of which he was a member, but as there were no vouchers, papers or recommendations from the proper officers, he moved that they be referred to a Sub-Committee, of which he was appointed Chairman, who proceeded to New-York, conferred with the Comptroller and members of the Union Defence Committee, found that the money had been most righteously and wisely expended, and reported the same to the Committee and to the House, urging the immediate adoption of the pending bill. When the Committee rose the bill was put upon its final passage, by unanimous consent, and passed. It now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The only other subject of especial moment before the House was a bill in regard to Mutual Insurance Companies, designed to protect the holders of premium notes from harassing suits, and from being mulcted in the matter of heavy costs upon bills of very small amount. Pending the discussion of the bill the hour for adjournment arrived, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening, when the resolutions upon Finances are again the special order. H

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

The bill to prohibit concert saloons in the City of New-York was reported favorably.

Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. It appropriates $250,000.

Mr Cook gave notice of a bill relative to the withdrawal of circulating bills from banks whose charters have expired, and to secure the redemption of the same.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Willard introduced a bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women, so as to enable them to insure the lives of their husbands.

The Senate then took up the resolution instructing Senators Harris and King to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

Mr. Truman spoke in support of the resolution, and denounced Mr. Bright in unmeasured terms. Mr. Truman took the ground that conciliatory measures had been the great curse of the Government since the inception of the rebellion.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Murphy opposed any interference with Senators Harris and King on the subject.

Mr. Ramsay favored delay.

The hour of adjournment arrived before a vote was taken on the resolution.

### ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Comptroller sent in a communication in reply to the resolutions of the Assembly stating that the amount of the State tax unpaid on the 1st of October last, was $1,126,000. Urgent letters had been addressed to the delinquent Treasurers, and a large proportion of the amount had been paid. The amount now unpaid is over $132,000, and of this $89,000 is due from Westchester County; $9,000 from Richmond County, and $21,000 from New-York.

The bill to legalize the ordinances of the City of New-York relating to money raised for the volunteers was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Coddington explained that the delay in reporting the bill arose from the necessity of going to New-York to examine the vouchers for the expenditure of the money, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

By unanimous consent the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of schools, was ordered to a third reading.

At 12 o'clock the Assembly proceeded to the nomination of a Regent of the University.

George R. Perkins was nominated unanimously by both Houses and declared elected.

The Assembly and Senate then, in joint session, proceeded to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On the first ballot, Victor M. Rice was elected, receiving 102 votes out of 148. Joseph Warren received 39. The balance were scattering.

The bill in relation to actions on premium and stock notes given by Insurance Companies was taken up.

Mr. Phelps made some opposition to the bill, regarding it as intended to relieve parties who had contributed stock notes as part of the capital of Insurance Companies. He moved to strike out stock notes.

After further debate, the hour of adjournment arrived before a vote could be taken on the motion of Mr. Phelps.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means on the financial policy was taken up.

Mr. Payne spoke in favor of his substitute for the resolutions of Mr. Stetson; made an able speech, in which he maintained that the setting apart of the taxes to be levied, as a pledge for the payment of the interest on the Federal Stocks, was indispensable for their security, as without it they would inevitably depreciate. The substitute proposed by the gentleman from Tioga contained no such security, and the money-lender would not take the faith of future Congresses as an equivalent for his money. He (Payne) proposed the principle of a sinking fund in lieu of the second resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he proposed to drop the offensive words in the last resolution. He concluded by earnestly combatting the proposition to make the bills of credit a legal tender.

Mr. Raymond offered an amendment to the substitute pledging the taxes to the payment of the interest on the Government loan, which was accepted by Mr. Tracey, the mover of the substitute.

Mr. Pierce spoke forcibly in support of the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, quoting from Congressman Spalding's speech in support of his argument.

No vote was taken, but the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow, with an agreement that a vote be taken on them before the adjournment

# IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

### Troops Concentrating at Lebanon for the Advance on Springfield—Gen. Sigel with the Expedition.

Rolla, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The latest information from the West is that our army is encamped at Lebanon in considerable numbers. Major Wright's battalion is quartered in a house lately occupied by Secessionists, but the greater portion of the troops are encamped just beyond the town. No troops except scouts have advanced beyond that town, nor is it probable they will until other regiments on the way shall have arrived.

From a gentleman who has recently arrived from Webster County, I learn that Capt. Freeman, who has been carrying on a thriving business in Webster, Douglas, Wright and other Counties, was killed about a week since in a skirmish which took place in Webster County, between some Union men and rebels. It was at first reported to be Col. Freeman, of Polk County, which proves untrue. The Colonel is a more influential, but no meaner man than this Freeman.

Gen. Curtis and Staff departed several days ago to join the army in the field. This would indicate that the campaign is to be pushed forward with energy.

Gen. Sigel has arrived from St. Louis, and it is understood he will go forward with the expedition now under way.

### AN ESTIMATE OF PRICE'S FORCE.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A large number of troops are moving from Rolla, Sedalia and Otterville, the destination of which is supposed to be Springfield.

The following is from Major Wright's report to Gen. Wyman:

"Price's force does not exceed 8,000 or 10,000—all State troops. Price has been notified of his appointment of Major-General in the Confederate army, but has not been confirmed, consequently the Confederate forces decline to reinforce him. They say to him they have 30,000 troops ready to join him when they receive the official notice. McIntosh has gone to reinforce the rebels in the Indian nation. Most of Gen. Rains' men have gone home, the balance (400) are at Sarcoxie and Granby, it is said to run furnaces. Last Thursday, Price was informed the Federals were moving against him in force from Rolla. It caused great excitement in the rebel camp. Price expects his appointment to be confirmed within two weeks, when he will be reinforced by the Confederates from Arkansas. Unless he can take command of the whole force, he will be obliged to retreat. He has a large number of wagons, and is putting everything in readiness to decamp. He intends falling back on Pineville, unless speedily reinforced. He has a large number of men on the sick list; also, foraging parties capturing men. Many Union men were destroying their property. He has also fifteen days' supplies on hand. Each rebel regiment has an organized corps of the best marksmen to pick off field officers."

A large amount of property was seized by the Provost Marshal, to pay the amount assessed against prominent Secessionists by Gen. Halleck, for the benefit of Union refugees, and will be sold at auction Monday, Feb. 3.

The Body of Canfield Found.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, the body of Mr. Canfield was found floating in Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and the Brooklyn shore. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and nothing to indicate that he came to his death otherwise than by drowning. The body was taken to his late residence in Repelyea-street, Brooklyn, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. Two parties have been arrested upon suspicion of having committed the murder. They are now held at Police Headquarters to await the Coroner's investigation.

## THE POLICE AMONG THE GAMBLERS.

### A Broadway Gambling-house Broken Up—Arrest of Thirty-nine Persons.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, Sergeants Wilson, Wade and Taft, of the Eighth Precinct, with a platoon of men, made a descent upon the gambling-house of the person who is known in sporting circles as "Dad" Cunningham, No. 575 Broadway. They arrested thirty-nine persons in the establishment, (including Cunningham himself,) the most of whom were at the time actually engaged in gambling. They also seized, and conveyed to the Station-house, a large quantity of gambling tools and apparatus, and also $5 42 in money which was lying on a faro-table at the time the officers entered. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Justice Kelly, and, after an examination, Cunningham and fourteen others were held to bail for trial at the Court of Sessions. The remainder of those arrested were unconditionally set at liberty. The following are the names and occupations of the persons who were arrested, as given by themselves when arraigned before the Court: Daniel Cunningham, (proprietor,) gilder, committed for examination; John Thompson, clerk, discharged; George Spencer, clerk, discharged; John O'Brien, the doorman, not held; Chas. Mitchell, actor, discharged; Richard Donald, hotel-keeper, discharged; Albert W. Walton, clerk, discharged; Martin Frink, *alias* Theodore Allen, butcher, discharged; Albert Rousseau, molder, discharged; Edward Valentine, mechanic, discharged; Peter Ferris, liquor dealer, discharged; John Kennedy, no occupation, held to bail in the sum of $100; Robert Watson, butcher, discharged; Paul James, no occupation, discharged; Chas. P. Archer, jeweler, discharged; Wm. Lockwood, held to bail; John McCarty, pedler, discharged; Edmund Fox, glass cutter, discharged; Geo. Franklin, barkeeper, held to bail; Henry Thompson, clerk, held to bail; Wm. Vosburgh, boatman, held to bail; Richard Barry, butcher, held to bail; Charles Townsend, clerk, held to bail; John Fraser, no occupation, discharged; Charles Pelham, ship carpenter, discharged; John Taylor, broker, discharged; Lewis Martin, butcher, discharged; John McCormick, butcher, discharged; John Marshall, "drummer," (a decoy) held to bail; Benjamin Hack, engineer, held to bail; Edward Parmelee, bartender, discharged; John Hamilton, mason, discharged; John Kelly, broker, held to bail; Charles Painter, brass finisher, held to bail; Henry Johnson, speculator, discharged; Charles Collins, brush-maker, discharged; Henry Corse, grocer, discharged; James Sharp, butcher, discharged; William Forbes, *alias* Foster, shoemaker, and James Turner, cooper, held to bail.

The orders for the breaking up of this house were issued on Wednesday by Superintendent Kennedy. Great caution had to be exercised in making the arrests, and Capt. Helme, of the Eighth Precinct, to whom all the arrangements for the breaking-up of the establishment were intrusted, became satisfied that the attempt must be made at a late hour of the night, and that the house must be previously surrounded by officers to prevent the escape of such of the inmates as might become alarmed. The whole plan was so well contrived and executed, that although the gamblers had a sentinel posted at the door fronting on Broadway, for the purpose of giving timely warning of the approach of the police, they were taken wholly by surprise, and for a short time all were in a state of great consternation. The sentinel had been previously seized by two officers, selected for that purpose, and immediately conveyed to the Station-house. The police of the Eighth Precinct deserve credit for the manner in which they executed the orders of the Superintendent.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Union Men Returned Home.—Jean Gilbert of Powers-street, this city, reached here a few days since, having deserted from the rebel army, with two other men at Columbus, into which they were impressed at New-Orleans. Mr. Gilbert and his associates were engaged in the battle of Belmont, and they then attempted to make their escape, but were arrested just below Cairo by Southern scouts, tried and sentenced to be shot. Four days before the day of execution they succeeded again in making their escape, and this time they successfully reached the lines of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, Col Marsh, at Camp Jefferson, north of Mayfield Creek. Mr. Gilbert says there are 40,000 men at Columbus, and the men are at work day and night on the intrenchments and hourly expect to be attacked. Mr. Gilbert intends returning, but as a Union, not as a rebel soldier. He was formerly connected with Dan Rice's Circus.

Fire in Fulton-street.—At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the two-story frame building, No. 65½ Fulton-street, occupied by Mr. Blair as a cigar store, and soon spread to the adjoinidg store in the same building, occupied by H. Swithenbank as a liquor saloon. The buildings and both stocks were considerably damaged before the fire was subdued. Mr. Blair's loss is estimated at $2,200, and he is insured in the Howard and Fulton Insurance offices for $1,800. Mr. Swithenbank's loss is $1,300, upon which he has an insurance of $600 in the Equity Fire Insurance Company of New-York. The building is owned by Mr. McMasters, of New-York, whose loss is about $1,000. His loss is fully covered by insurance.

Drowned.—An unknown man, supposed to be a sailor, was drowned in the Wallabout, near the Navy-yard, on Wednesday night. His cries for help were distinctly heard, but by persons who were unable to render assistance.

Lecture in the Eastern District.—Rev. Mr. Milburn will lecture, at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, this evening. His subject will be "Sergeant Smith Prentiss."

The Courts.—Circuit Calendar for this day—Nos. 242, 133, 103, 203, 57, 204, 159. City Court—No. 74, which completes the January Calendar. The February Term Calendar in the City Court will be called on Monday next.

### Launch of the Ericsson Battery.

Yesterday morning, the Ericsson battery was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. T. F. Rowland, Greenpoint, L. I. Notwithstanding the prognostication of many that she would break her back or else swamp, she was launched successfully. The keel of the vessel was laid on the 25th of October, and on the 31st of December the engines were put in and operated on. Her draft forward is 7 feet 3 inches; aft, 8 feet 1 inch. With all her armament, coals and provisions on board, she will draw 9 feet 9 inches, leaving twenty-one inches height above the water-line. On the deck is a bomb-proof revolving turret, containing two 11-inch Dahlgren guns, the heaviest that are used in the navy. This turret is for the protection of the men while working the guns, none of whom are exposed or seen by the enemy. The machinery of the battery is being made by Mr. C. H. Delamater, which will be of sufficient power to propel the battery at the rate of about eight knots an hour. The propeller is nine feet diameter, sixteen feet pitch, and has four blades. All her machinery is below the water-line. A condensing apparatus is also on board for the purpose of supplying fresh water to the officers and crew.

### Rev. Mr. Conway's Lecture.

A discourse was delivered at the Church of the Puritans, (Union-square,) last evening, by Rev. M. D. Conway, of Cincinnati, on the subject of Slavery, as involved in the present war. The reverend speaker argued to a large and insterested audience that emancipation was the only means by which the nation could be released from its present difficulties. But the powers at Washington were paralyzed and puzzled over the problem of "How not to do it," and the country was dissolving into ruin. The golden moment for saving her was passing, and he urged the necessity of the people speaking in tones which should revive the President and the Cabinet, and forcing them into adopting the only policy which could be of advantage. The lecture abounded in logic and fact, and was much applauded. We have a full report of it in type, which may be published hereafter. At the conclusion of Mr. Conway's discourse, Rev. Dr. Cheever briefly spoke. He said that he was just from Washington, where he had been asked by Senators and Congressmen to return and deliver to New-York the message that an expression of the people's sentiments in mass meeting was desired by the Government. It waited to hear their views. Did they desire a decree of emancipation or not? Upon the motion of Dr. Robert F. Halleck, a Committee of twenty-one persons, comprising many of our most prominent citizens, was appointed for the purpose of calling a mass meeting at an early day.

### Personal.

The medical profession and the public generally will regret to hear that Dr. H. G. Cox, the widely-known professor in the New-York Medical College, met with a severe accident on Wednesday evening. He was passing through Twenty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, on his way to his home from the house of one of his patients, when he slipped upon the sidewalk, which was coated with ice, dislocating his left ankle, and breaking the smaller bone of his leg. Some time must elapse ere Dr. Cox can resume the active duties of his profession.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Flour more active. Wheat 1c. better ℘ bushel; 74c.@75½c. for No. 1; 68c.@68½c.@69c. for No. 2. Corn dull. Mess Pork firm, at $9 87½. Hogs dressed, 5c. higher—$3 60@$3 [illegible]. Live Hogs firm, at $2 25@$2 40. *Receipts*—3,800 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 9,700 bushels Corn, 2,400 Live Hogs. Exchange unchanged; Gold, [illegible].

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Flour dull, and lower; sales of Superfine at $4 10@$4 15. Whisky advanced to 16½c. Hogs dull, and held firmly at $3 20@$3 40. Mess Pork, $9 75. Lard dull, at 6¾c. Money market quiet; rates unchanged. Exchange steady. Gold dull at 3 ℘ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

A Young Man's Best Capital is His Head.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

### Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 30—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Messrs. Stevens, Bowen, McClintock, W. H. Bridges, Grottman, B. Habershow, L. D. Owen, Longanger, A. J. Cox, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mr. Atkinson, Capt. Mackenzie, Col. Hicks, A. Palmer, Antonio Rodriguez and lady, Domingo Artite, D. Finnan, Rev. R. Saunders, Mrs. Bagley and two children, Mr. Conway, Miss P. Codd, and 147 steerage passengers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.... 5 16 | Moon sets.... 7 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 50 | Gov. Island. 9 39 | Hell Gate....11 01.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

### Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Wm. H. Prescott, Batchelder, Boston, Nesmith & Sons; Mary, Bridges, Boston, Lines, Chase & Co.; Clarissa Currin, Fletcher, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Amber Witch, (Br.,) Walsh, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; W. B. Dean, (Br.,) Soick, New-Ross, Ireland, Thos. James: Torquato Tasso, (Meckl'g.,) Bradhering, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Sea Lion, Jarvis, Sagua la Grande, C. & E. J. Peters; J. R. Norris, (Br.,) Tilley, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford, R. Sanford; A. Manchester, Nickerson, Port Royal, McCready, Mott & Co.; Fellow Craft, (Br.,) Lain, Savanna la Mar, B. F. Small; Anna Gardiner, Knowles, Santiago, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters; Ann Carlet, Carlet, Point-au-Petre, Gaudaloupe, Smith, Jones & Co.

Sloops J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, Wm. Borden; Blackstone, Allen, Bristol, L. Kenny.

### Arrived.

French steam gunboat Renaudin, Commander Le Cardinal, Havana 14 ds. Mounts two guns, and has a crew of 74 men.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 17, lat. 51 16, lon. 11 40, at 10 A. M., passed a steamer bound E., supposed to be the Niagara. 22d, lat. 48 46, lon. 37 30, at 9 A. M., passed steamship Asia, bound E.; 30th, 18 miles W. of Fire Island, passed steamships Arabia and City of Manchester bound E. The steamship Edinburgh arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse to E. Bynner.

U. S. transport ship Ocean Express, Willis, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 20, in ballast to Samuel G. Reed & Co. 20th, exchanged signals with a French man-of-war, bark-rigged, strg. S. E. Experienced heavy N. E. gales on the passage. Jan. 25, lat. 3? 21, lon. 74 7, passed a large number of vessels bound N.; 26th, was 73 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, where she took a heavy N. W. gale, and was blown off.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London Dec. 22, and Portsmouth 25th, with mdse. and 5 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship South Carolina, Kempton, Antwerp and Flushing Dec. 4, and Dartmouth, Eng., Dec. 20, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship Aequtar, (Brem.,) Von Thulen, Galway 42 ds., in ballast to G. J. Bechtel. Has been 10 ds. on soundings with N. E. gales and fogs.

Ship Reinhard, (Brem.,) Wiegand, Rotterdam 36 ds., with mdse. to Hermann Koop.

Bark Tycoon, (of Mystic,) Sewly, Naples 51 ds., with fruit to J. D. Fish & Co. Has been 10 ds. on soundings, with N. E. gales and fogs.

SAILED—This morning, 30th, at 6:30, Br. steamships Arabia and City of Manchester, for Liverpool.

WIND—During the day from N. E. to N., with rain.

### Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Jan. 12, bark Clara R. Sutil, Seandella, for New-York soon; bark Ilva Durie, arr. 6th.

At Savanna la Mar, Jan. 3, schrs. Golden Fleece, Hall, for New-York in 6 ds; Emma ——, (Br.,) do., ready.

At Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 3, schr. Marcia, from Boston, just arr.

At Para, Jan. 5, brig Deucy, for New-York Jan. 9.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

*Arrived from New-York*—Eva, at Kingstown; Nov. 12, John Bryant, Melbourne; 26th, Shautung, Hong Kong; Jan. 10, D. C. Murray, St. Mazaire; St. Julia and Ondina, at Bordeaux; Dovan, Hull; Eliza, Minnehaha and Janet, Kidston; 13th, Baill, at Plymouth; Landwenster, Kingroad; 12th, Highland Light, Dover; Ben Lamond, Belfast; Adriatic, Felicia, Hemisphere, Esmaralda, Susan Fearing, Jane Smith; 15th, Albert Gallatin, at Deal; 13th, Jane Frown and Granze, at Dublin; 12th, W. F. Storer, West Point, and Boddington, 13th, John Wells, 14th, Barnabas, Webb, and Orient, 16th, Casilda, and Crescent City, at Liverpool; 14th, Cambrian, Penfance, Amanda, and Harriet, at Bristol; 15th, Eleanor, in the Clyde; 13th, Flamingo, 14th, Statesman, Zephyr, Harbinger, Irene Angelina, and Von Leffert Schsen, 15th, Lord Clarendon, Golden Eagle, Blue Nose, and Edmiston Bros., at Queenstown.

*Arrived from Philadelphia*—12th, Oasis, at Deal; Tuscarora, Liverpool; 15th, Zalbizande, Queenstown, leaky.

*Arrived from Baltimore*—17th, Carl, at Liverpool.

*Sailed for New-York*—Nov. 26, Dennis Hill, from Hong Kong; 16th, Little Edith; 17th, Queen of May, Shanghai; Dec. 5, Santiago, Singapore; Jan. 13, John Bertrand, Falmouth; 14th, North American, Liverpool.

Mem.—The Fanny Kircher, from New-York for Antwerp, put into Dartmouth 12th, leaky.

The Grace, from New-York for Belfast, was abandoned on the 12th of December; crew saved.

The Ellen, from New-York for Queenstown, was abandoned on the 26th of December; crew saved.

The Queen of Sheba, New-York for Cork, was abandoned on the 16th of December; crew saved.

Mary Lee, from Shanghai for New-York, took fire in the foremost part and was scuttled.

The Harriet Cann, which was abandoned, came on shore on the coast of Glameryaushire, Wales, on fire.

*Latest via Londonderry.*

*Arrived from New-York*—George, Genoa, Nord Amerika, Bremen; Orpheus, Highland Light, Flushing; Alfred Stoner, Mortimer Livingston, Quesnil, Enterprise and Theobald, Havre; Johanna Louise, Eddystone, J. O. Boynton, Bristol; Harlequin in the Clyde; Anna, Londonderry; Agilis, Belfast; Daniel Webster and Guodella, Deal; Charlotte of Derby, at Queenstown; Star of Ireland, Liverpool.

*Arrived from Philadelphia*—Clarence, at Belfast.

*Arrived from Baltimore*—Bremerhaven, at Bremen.

Mem.—George Marsden, from New-York for the United Kingdom, foundered; crew saved.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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Glorious Success of the
RAVEL PANTOMIME, THE NIGHT OWL.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid dapple-gray horse, belonging to the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, now quartered in this City. Having been, with his command, ordered to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, and to take no horses, will sell at above. The horse is warranted sound and kind in every particular, perfectly broke, free from all tricks, 16 hands high, coming 7 years old, very easy saddle-horse, and sold for no fault. Cost $325. Can be seen morning of sale. Sale positive.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—A general assortment of household furniture, embracing every article necessary for furnishing a first-class house.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse, who can be highly recommended by the lady she now lives with; she thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and all other fine sewing. Can be seen at No. 1?3 East 1?th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 1?8 Times Office.